

WILL 1954 SEE END OF ATOMIC WAR THREAT?

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Life Can Be Wonderful

a New Year's
Editorial

LIFE, says the soap opera, can be wonderful. This is a statement which for 364 days of the year most people reject as puerile optimism, or worse. But each year there comes a day in which that bald and uncritical statement deserves to be examined with an open mind.

So it happens that today, in the last glow of the old year's twilight, when we stand at the dawn of a brand new year, we are prepared to concede that under certain circumstances, life indeed can be wonderful.

Life can be wonderful if the negotiations for an international pool of atomic materials proposed by President Eisenhower and accepted by the Soviet government develop into an agreement for banning atomic warfare from our earth.

Life can be wonderful if the cold war tensions are dissolved in a decision by our own government to accept the peaceful co-existence of other social systems, including that of socialism, and that the dream of Franklin Roosevelt of American-Soviet collaboration to maintain world peace is realized.

But life certainly isn't going to be very wonderful if depression is permitted to fling its fury, like a great hurricane, against the people. And life can be wonderful if before depression hits, the government should embark on a genuine program of public housing for low-income families, of hospital and school construction, of road building, and of other essential public works.

Life for the older people could be wonderful if social security laws are improved and extended so that no one need face old age fearful that his basic economic needs will not be taken care of.

Life for the youth could be wonderful if every young person receives, at government expense, the health and medical care, the schooling, he needs, and if after that he is offered an opportunity for a job or a career for which his special talents fit him.

Life could be wonderful for all of us, Negro and white, if the system of white supremacy which has stunted and distorted the growth of whole areas of our country, including our national capital, is wiped out—by court order, by Presidential decree, by the action of Congress and the state legislatures. Life could be wonderful if the magnificent capacity of the American people for brotherhood and friendship would never again be stultified by the poison of race hatred.

Life could be wonderful if the trade unions are freed from the shackles of Taft-Hartley and the right to organize, and bargain collectively, is restored in our land. And if in November a Congress is elected which will execute the will of the people.

Labor and the American people seem to grasp the extent of the danger of McCarthyism. But life could be wonderful if they were to become fully aware of a grave danger facing all people in the fact that more than 100 Com-

munist leaders are in prison or are facing prison because of their championship of peace and freedom. Oh, yes, life would be certainly wonderful if before the end of 1954, we could reach out and shake the hands of our editor, John Gates, our former publisher, Ben Davis, and the other heroic men and women now behind bars.

THIS IS a day on which cynics might properly be expected to hold their tongues. But we can already hear one of those unlovely creatures saying: "Ahhh! Pipe dream!" But is it a pipe dream?

We remember a poet who once said that the New Year is "a flower unblown, a book unread, a tree with fruit unharvested." Life can be wonderful in 1954, but this we admit, requires the cultivation of the flower, the reading of the book, the harvesting of the fruit. We concede that this will not happen unless the people, mobilize, organize and fight for these elements of the wonderful life. They are more ready today to take up this fight than in the last few years. And to the promotion of that wide awakening, we pledge this newspaper to battle unceasingly.

ASSIGNMENT USA

Charity Without Faith or Hope

By JOSEPH NORTH

FOR a long time now, perhaps since Neanderthal man was first disabled bringing down his mammoth, the social animal Man has been helping those who could not help themselves. And, as life reveals, those who need help most are those most generous in offering it.

So we come to the fact much of the nation has been discussing



this past week, that the American people, throughout 1953, contributed some four billion dollars to various charities that ranged from aid to their fellow-men stricken by disease—cancer, polio, multiple sclerosis—through foundations for underprivileged children, aid to disabled veterans and a host of other "philanthropies" too numerous to mention.

The fact then came to public attention that unscrupulous men have made fabulous fortunes trading on the generosity and humanity of the American people. So a legislative commission held hearings that revealed many institutions were either robbing the people outright or were skimming on the thin ice of legality in their

frauds. The sums went into the hundreds of millions.

WE LEARNED, for instance, that a number of sharp individuals braintrusting the Disabled American Veterans, Inc., collected \$21,480,000 in the past three years and not one dollar of direct aid reached a veteran or his dependents. Only 18 cents of every dollar went for alleged welfare services which consisted primarily of advice to veterans concerning government benefits—advice, which as the proverb has it, is cheap.

We learned that chiselers collecting for a National Kids Day Foundation raised \$3,978,000 in the last five years for "under-

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Ike Freezes Slums Into U. S. Landscape

By BERNARD BURTON

A PLAN to freeze slums across the country and to end public housing programs. That's what the Administration's program will boil down to if the proposals of President Eisenhower's special committee of experts are adopted. This committee, headed by Albert

M. Cole, federal housing administrator, last week handed a 296-page document with housing recommendations to the White House. It proposed to meet the housing crisis with a new version of the GOP's "trickle down" theory. That's the theory that if government makes it easy for corporations, banks and realty interests to make bigger profits, somehow or other the benefits will trickle down to the people.

The recommendations were strongly advocated by Cole who, when he was a Congressman, voted against every public housing program.

★
MAIN PROPOSALS of Eisenhower's committee of experts are:

- Reliance on private building and gradual withdrawal of government participation in housing construction.

- Raising interest rates on Federal Housing Agency and Veterans Administration loans.

- Renovation by private owners, rather than by government, of run-down homes.

- Removing the government completely from the mortgage market and handing control over to private corporations which would then be able to keep interest rates high.

- Selling privately built low-cost homes to low-income families. Here the government would enter the picture—by guaranteeing the banks payment on the mortgages.

★
ONE OF THE FIRST to comment on this report, which is expected to be incorporated in Eisenhower's legislative proposals to Congress, was the secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, Ben Fischer, who stated that it now appeared "as if the Administration sights in the total housing field are too low to meet either the needs of the people or the urgent need for an effective anti-depression program."

The report of the experts did

not touch the issue of public housing. This was all but killed in the last session of Congress when the program was cut down to 20,000 units for the year, with the proviso that the government was to enter into no contracts for future housing.

One of the biggest giveaway deals in the report concerns private control of the mortgage market. It calls for liquidation of the Federal National Mortgage Association (known as "Fannie Mae") under which the government buys up home loan mortgages from banks, thus helping to keep interest rates down and terms easier.

Now the assets of Fannie Mae would be handed over to a privately controlled corporation which would thus be able to get control of the housing industry.

★
THE "SLUM CLEARANCE" proposal is viewed as a farce. It calls for government help to slum owners to "renovate" the homes. There is nothing, however, to compel such renovation or to hold a lit on rents after renovation.

★
WHILE THE HOUSING crisis mounts by the day in New York City with tenant dislocations becoming an emergency issue and the low-rent project delays becoming a national scandal, the City Slums Clearance Committee blithely continues to allocate Federal funds for swank \$40-a-room "slum clearance" housing developments.

The Committee, the City Planning Commission and the Board of Estimates are ganging up on the people's housing needs, particularly the Negro people, in a matter suggesting an organized realty conspiracy.

On Monday the CPC will "discuss" the suppressed report of City Construction Co-ordinator Robert Moses. It is certain that the Title I (high-rent "slum clearance" program) and anti-minority aspects of this landlord bonanza deal will not be revealed. Enough

The proposal for "aid" to low income families is just as farcical. It proposes government insurance of mortgages on homes that would sell for \$7,600 to \$8,600. Even if the private interests were to build such homes (which they are not compelled to do), monthly carrying charges and expenses would still run \$60 to \$70. Housing experts pointed out that a privately built home in this price range would be of such quality as to deteriorate quickly into slum areas.

On top of all this, is the fact that the whole housing program is to be turned over to the same bank and corporations which make the biggest profits from slums. These interests, a number of studies have revealed, continue to realize their investments many times over from slum areas—and they are hardly likely to do away with one of their greatest sources of profit.

Both AFL and CIO have called for restoration of a real peoples housing program. It will take a real mobilization and fight to win it from the upcoming session of Congress.

City Plans More High-Rent Units, Spurns Slum Issue

WHILE THE HOUSING crisis mounts by the day in New York City with tenant dislocations becoming an emergency issue and the low-rent project delays becoming a national scandal, the City Slums Clearance Committee blithely continues to allocate Fed-

of it, however, may come to light to spur citywide protest and pro-labor activity against this plan.

★
THE \$20,000,000 government allocation to the city for Title I developments comes at a time when the Moses report itself admits that the city must build 44,000 housing units every year to begin to solve the housing crisis. But 44,000 housing units are twice the rate of present construction and could hardly scratch the surface of tenant relocation needs which is now above 70,000 fam-

CIO Calls Housing Parley

THE CIO will hold a national housing conference in Washington Jan. 8. James G. Thimmes, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, was a member of Eisenhower's committee on experts. The experts' report, however, was not adopted unanimously. Thimmes' own analysis is expected to be made later, according to the CIO News.

The recent CIO Auto Union conference on full employment set a goal of at least two million housing units a year both for slum clearance and new homes, at a cost of \$17.5 billion annually.

Admittedly, the Administration program will not even come within sight of this goal.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL, CIO Sign No-Raid Pact • NLRB Goes T-H One Better

★
STEEL DROP to lowest point since 1949 was scheduled over the Christmas period. National steel output was scheduled to tumble to 70 percent of capacity. Last year in same period it was 103 percent. In the Youngstown area output was expected to go down to 60 percent. . . . In Oregon, 27,000 lumber workers are jobless. . . . In North Carolina, unemployment rose by 5,000 over the past six weeks due to a slowdown in textile, furniture and building construction.

★
TAFT-HARTLEY LAW was virtually amended to something even worse by NLRB decision which denies unions right to reply to employers who address workers on company property. CIO blasted decision as putting into effect something for which anti-labor forces had always fought. The ruling reversed previous practice whereby a union had right to reply to employer

on company property if an anti-union boss called workers together to harangue and intimidate them.

★
NO-RAIDING agreement between AFL and CIO was finally signed. It does not fully become effective, however, until affiliates sign. Chief holdout is AFL Teamsters.

★
SQUEEZE PLAY against CIO Transport Workers was threatened by New York City Transit Authority. TWU had accepted plan of Mayor-elect Wagner to await study of a fact-finding board. Transit Authority, however, has thus far refused to accept Wagner plan. Instead, it is considering suit for an injunction against a New Year's strike.

★
PRIVATE GARBAGE collectors in New York won a 15-day strike with a seven-dollar weekly package raise. Strikers belonged to AFL Teamsters.

★
TWENTY-FOUR WEEK strike of AFL Hatters in South Norwalk, Conn., received support from AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union in the form of a \$250,000 loan. Strikers are fighting plant runaway operation to the South.

★
MUTUAL assistance pact was signed between AFL Machinists and AFL Pressmen. Agreement sets forth respective jurisdictions and pledges aid in organizing printing industry. It supersedes a 1947 agreement.

★
CANNING STRIKE rounding out one month with American and Continental Can Companies putting heat on against 33,000 strikers of CIO Steel Union. Negotiations are broken off, back-to-work movements have been tried and there's been scabberding by state troopers in Florida.

A Year Round Plan for Our Paper

AT THIS writing, The Worker set up a year-round system of sustaining contributions, and quite a few pledged a weekly or monthly donation. In fact, some of our readers have been making such regular contributions all through 1953.

We've carefully considered the idea, and believe it is essential to our existence. It will not do away with financial campaigns, but it will cut them down and will not make us so completely dependent on them.

They could not get them because they do not represent the interests and the aspirations of their readers—their deep-seated desire for a better life, for peace and freedom—which our readers see in this paper.

But it has been a tough haul and, unfortunately, is not enough to settle all our financial problems.

★
IN THE COURSE of the campaign, many readers urged us to

set up a year-round system of sustaining contributions, and quite a few pledged a weekly or monthly donation. In fact, some of our readers have been making such regular contributions all through 1953.

We've carefully considered the idea, and believe it is essential to our existence. It will not do away with financial campaigns, but it will cut them down and will not make us so completely dependent on them.

We believe there are at least a couple of thousand of our readers able and willing to contribute one or two dollars a week; or five or ten dollars a month.

WE HEREBY urge all such readers to fill out the blank below and send it to us. Some of you may not be in a position to do it all yourself, but can get together with a friend, neighbor or shopmate.

Our ability to withstand the financial pressures which reaction places upon us will be greatly increased if we can build up this sustaining fund.

If there are some who do not want to give their names because of the atmosphere of repression, we suggest you indicate some name or initials by which we can keep a record of your contributions, and acknowledge them from day to day in the Daily Worker.

Name _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____
I pledge _____ Weekly _____
Monthly _____

Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

MAKE IT 30 A BIG ANNIVERSARY

Your Paper THE DAILY WORKER will mark its 30th ANNIVERSARY with a special enlarged issue on JANUARY 24.

HAVE YOU sent us your greeting? Did your ORGANIZATION send in a greeting?

Send Your Ad and Greeting Today

TIME IS GROWING shorter . . .
DEADLINE for GREETINGS is JANUARY 18 . . .

Rates: \$ 8 — 1 inch
15 — 2 inches
25 — 4 inches

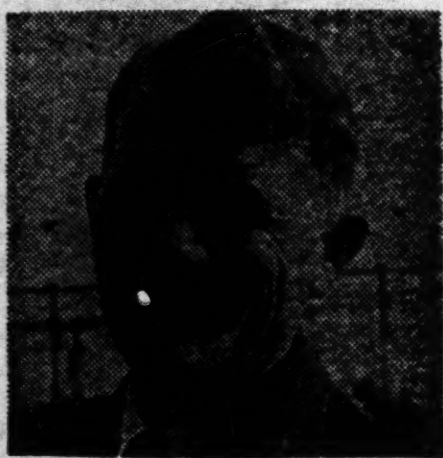
"I Interview McCarthy's Backers"

On the spot reporting

Talks with Texas Millionaires

An Exclusive Series

By ART SHIELDS



ART SHIELDS, veteran Daily Worker reporter, comes up with another sensational scoop!

Here's what he tells us about the series

"On Oct. 30th I left New York for Texas to unearth the men who are behind McCarthy. During the past seven weeks I travelled from one end of the state to the other. I talked to the men behind McCarthy, on their swank cattle ranches and in their offices.

"They talked freely. But let me say this: they talked like fascists!

"I want to tell you that story."

Some of the articles in the series:

- **HUNT, THE \$600 MILLION OIL KING** behind McCarthy—A visit to "Facts Forum," Hunt's propaganda center in Dallas where McCarthy's wife used to work. "Facts Forum's" fascist ties, Hunt's rise to riches; his war on union labor.
- **MCCARTHY'S CADILLAC**—Rose Biggers, fan of G. L. K. Smith, tells how he got the money from oil millionaires.
- **THE MINUTE WOMEN**—Reactionary pressure group behind McCarthy; its racism; its attacks on public schools.
- **KKK RIDES WITH MCCARTHY**—Klan leader's propaganda for McCarthy.
- **RIO GRANDE SLAVE CAMPS**—How Mexicans workers live on the big plantations.

Starts Jan. 10
in

The Worker

Place Your Orders Now!

Sales Talk Brings No Jobs To Farm Equipment Workers

But the U. E. Offers a Real Job Program for the Industry

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

WITH jobs in the farm equipment plants becoming as scarce as hen's teeth, workers are losing faith in the "selling genius" of men like John McCaffrey, International Harvester president.

McCaffrey, fast-talker, has not yet been able to explain away 40,000 layoffs in the industry—and the prospect of more.

His plea for "better salesmanship" as the answer to the crisis has become the grim joke of the industry.

It was about a year ago that McCaffrey noted that farmers are "no longer standing in line to make purchases."

"They will have to be sold in 1953," he told his sales force. But what McCaffrey's salesmen ran into was the kind of "sales resistance" that periodically seems to throw the entire capitalist system for a loss.

THE SLICK sales talk fell on the deaf ears of farmers whose income has been declining at the rate of a billion dollars a year.

And the immense "sales territory" for IHC tractors has shrunk like an over-age apple—largely because U. S. foreign trade has become a political yo-yo on a shortened string.

From McCaffrey's "sales" chatter, many farm equipment workers are turning to something with substance. They see some hope in the programs which are being developed by the unions in the farm equipment plants.

The most advanced of these programs is that of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine



Workers. This union, with a string of large locals in the industry, is battling for the most immediate and pressing needs of the workers—strict compliance with seniority in layoffs, more unemployment compensation and less red tape, a quick moratorium on debts and loans to stop the foreclosure of homes, cars, furniture, appliances. In fact, when the caseload of jobless got too big for the Rock Island, Ill., compensation office to handle, UE sent its people in to work as application clerks.

BUT THE UE program goes much farther. Its aim is to develop a maximum of peacetime government aid to prevent the full crushing blow of the crisis from falling on the workers like a ton of bricks.

The essence of the program is the expansion of the farm equipment market as much as possible, recognizing that no miracles are possible which fully reverse the trend of a declining national economy.

Expanding the market down to: (a) more aid to farmers so that they can buy tractors; (b) open-

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Where McCarthyism Seeks Its Labor Base

THE INCREASING TREND among trade unionists, including some leaders, to see McCarthyism as an American brand of fascism is influenced not alone by political and civil liberties considerations. It is becoming increasingly evident that McCarthyism can become the expression for a brand of company-unionism, or a fake "independent" unionism, that is quite familiar to us. It is already being used—effectively in some instances—for strikebreaking and other anti-union purposes.

It should not be forgotten, how reaction, to cite just one example, sought to use the fascist anti-Semitic priest Charles E. Coughlin during the period of the rapid unionization sweep of the 30s, to divert workers from CIO and AFL unions into a movement that in time disclosed openly its ugly fascist, anti-Semitic and pro-Hitler character.

Most of us have short memories and probably forgot that Coughlin's "social justice" movement—so much like Peron's "justicia" movement today—and his magazine "Social Justice," were so openly and hysterically pro-Axis and anti-Semitic that the Roosevelt government had to close it up the week after Pearl Harbor.

NOR IS IT an accident that today, when McCarthyism is the expression of the most aggressive reactionary elements (just as the Liberty League was in the 30s), Coughlin again chose to come out from obscurity of his Church of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, and hit the newspapers. It was a speech before the "First Friday Club" of Detroit in which he again made a bid for the role of "advisor" to workers. He again ranted his anti-Communism and chose to inscribe on his banner the "Guaranteed Annual Wage" so attractive when job security is weakest. He boasted that 23 years ago, during his weekly radio talks, he talked of that slogan.

But Coughlin said nothing of his subsequent fascist and hate-mongering program and campaign that made him so repulsive to the people of America that even the church authorities had to silence him. He used those early attractive slogans—like his 16 "principles of social justice"—as bait for what came later.

IT SEEMS the program is still the same. People like Coughlin, his old pal Gerald L. K. Smith, the numerous anti-Semitic outfits reactivated under new names and all the notorious haters of labor, feel encouraged by the rise of the McCarthyite menace to blossom out with new vigor and energy.

They also feel heartened by the blossoming out of the neo-Nazi and neo-Fascist movement in Germany and Italy and the freeing of many notorious Nazis and fascists with the permission of the U. S. State Department. They are encouraged by the deal with Franco and they are happy to hear that Sir Oswald Mosley, who, in case you forgot, headed the British fascists, recently announced that he, too, is coming out of obscurity and will renew his fascist and anti-Semitic work.

In this connection we should note the signs of a movement for a scab base among the workers. The employers, encouraged by the new administration in Washington, the toughened Taft-Hartley Law under the new NLRB administration, some new Supreme Court rulings hitting at labor and especially picketing, and the rash of state "right-to-work" laws, are resorting more and more to strike-breaking.

THE WAY the strike of the North American Aviation Co. workers was concluded after seven weeks, should be a lesson. The terms were hardly an improvement over the original offer. The company's claim that 16,000 of the 33,000 workers originally struck by the UAW returned to work before the settlement, is probably exaggerated. But some thousands did go back. In the Columbus, Ohio, plant some elements that led the back-to-work march announced they had more than 2,000 resignations from the UAW and that they have incorporated a new union.

We had a long history of such "incorporated" unions based on scabs led by company agents. In the 30s these outfits received their "ideological" leadership from the numerous business-financed fascist-type outfits that influenced them ideologically. The line was to red-bait the fast-rising CIO. One of the pieces of literature most widely spread in those days issued the slogan "Join the CIO and Build a Soviet America." In those days even a step away from company-unionism was described as "communism" by the Liberty League-inspired anti-Roosevelt movement.

THERE IS AN OBVIOUS attempt to repeat history. McCarthyism, and the assortment of outfits that welcome and support it, will quite naturally fit into a union-busting role under present day conditions and try to base itself on every strikebreaking and backward element it can influence among the workers. It need hardly be added that the McCarthyite technique of picturing even a Reuther and a James Carey as "communist" or "socialist"—a line of propaganda already under way—will be developed to a fine art. They are doing just that kind of a job in the strike at Port Arthur, Texas, where first the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers (now the CIO itself) sought to organize several hundred workers in retail and restaurant establishments. Gov. Shivers, the state's Attorney General and a hurriedly set-up Little McCarthy Committee, proclaimed this a "revolutionary" move, a "red plot" that must be crushed. The newspapers, it need hardly be added, helped with headlines.

These are just straws in the wind that the labor movement dare not ignore.

Can '54 See End of A-Bombs?

By JOSEPH CLARK

THE NEW YEAR can see the lifting of the awful threat of atomic and hydrogen bomb war. In the twilight of 1953 the world peace camp scored a great advance. For a long time pressure for negotiations between the U.S. and the USSR has been a growing factor in world affairs. This

was registered in President Eisenhower's atomic energy speech to the United Nations. In its reply the Soviet government agreed to the President's proposal for private American-Soviet negotiations on a world atomic materials pool. How then can this lead to the lifting

OBJECTIVE — 1954

of the atomic war threat? Negotiations are obviously a necessary first step. And even this hurdle has not yet been overcome. The McCarthyites fill the air with forebodings about Soviet intentions and the impossibility of getting agreement with them.

Secretary of State Dulles in his reaction to the Soviet statement said: "The Soviet Union seems not to have caught the spirit of the President's proposal."

Let's go to the record. What was the President's proposal? What was the Soviet reply? And most important—where do America's interests lie in this crucial issue of our day?

IN HIS SPEECH to UN Eisenhower described the enormous horrors of atomic warfare. No longer could American policy be based on a monopoly of the bomb Eisenhower said. While the President clung to the illusion of a "superiority" of weapons he admitted this "is no preventive . . . against the fearful material damage and toll of human lives" that would be inflicted on both sides in event of atomic war.

The President also said:

"The U. S. . . is instantly prepared to meet privately with such other countries as may be principally involved to seek an acceptable solution to the atomic armaments race which overshadows not only the peace but the very life of the world."

Specifically Eisenhower proposed the creation of an "international atomic agency . . . under the aegis of the United Nations."

Governments involved, Eisenhower said, would "make joint contributions from their stockpiles of normal uranium and fissionable materials" to this agency.

The main responsibility of this agency, the President proposed, "would be to devise methods whereby this fissionable material would be allocated to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind."

THAT WAS the President's proposal. And here we would also add that the Soviet press, copies of which are before me, published an accurate account of this speech after its delivery.

The Soviet reply as is known agreed to the private negotiations which Eisenhower had suggested.

It also proposed to negotiate the banning of atomic and hydrogen bombs under strict international control, not just to allocate certain small fissionable materials for peaceful purposes. The Soviet reply said:

"It would be completely incomprehensible if the states possessing atomic or hydrogen weapons failed to attach due importance to the question of a ban on atomic and hydrogen weapons, as well as on other types of weapons of mass destruction, or if they began to postpone until some indefinite future the reaching of an international agreement on this subject."

TAKING UP a portion of Eisenhower's speech which stressed the importance of easing world tensions the Soviet reply made concrete proposals how this could be done, in addition to negotiations on atomic weapons.

It suggested "healthy international trade." It pointed out that it wasn't the Soviet Union which was creating military alliances directed against other nations or setting up a world-wide network

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Howard Fast Receives Stalin Award

Novelist and Man of Peace

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE MAN OF PEACE is an American whose books have been published around the world in twenty million copies and whose father was a workingman who lived with poverty all his life. "So profound and so complete was the poverty of my childhood," he has written, "that to this day I can recall it with feelings of utmost terror and horror."

What he remembers of his father was a man working forever at jobs—iron worker, cable-car motorman, garment worker—which sapped his strong, immigrant's body. "Looking back," the son recalls "during most of the years I can remember, he was either on strike or unemployed."

The novelist Howard Fast went to work when he was eleven years old, and the five years between the ages of eleven and sixteen, "are years which seemed to be full of indescribable weariness."

AND SO MUCH gathered within him to say, so much he had seen, and felt, that he began to write what he saw and felt, at the age of sixteen.

His first book, "The Children" was published twenty years ago when he was nineteen. It is a remarkable tale of the children who come up in the slums, fighting savagely against the only world they know, one of hunger and hardship, living their little lives like some sort of twentieth century neanderthal children, believing that those with sharpest claw, the fleetest foot, the strongest arm, are those who will survive.

Before he had written that book, he had, like many million children of the depression, traveled the stripped land hunting work. He knew, felt, America at rock-bottom and that was the backdrop against which he has drawn his unforgettable pictures of our nation's heritage.

FOR SOMEWHERE in his travels and in his work, he had come to regard the dream of Washing-

ton, Jefferson, Paine, as his guiding counsel, and he has never betrayed that dream. "The Children" began a career which, after twenty years, has given America—and the world—a dozen novels and books of short stories, as well as compilations of Tom Paine's writings. One can say that no American writer has been read, in his time, by more of his contemporaries.

And so he came onto the American literary scene as a writer who marched with Washington's colonials and shared the campfires with the hardy men of the Pennsylvania line. As he studied the course of our republic he learned that the Negro's life was inextricably interwoven with everything creative in our history and he wrote his great work "Freedom Road."

He has resurrected so much of what was good and great in our heritage, beyond the time of Washington: in "The American" he tells of the workingmen who died on



HOWARD FAST

These Are the Facts Behind the Beria Case

THE CRIMINAL acts for which Lavrenti Beria and six co-conspirators were executed are the gravest possible under Soviet law. The indictment shows that, as in previous trials of renegades and traitors in the USSR, it was not "bad ideas" or "dangerous thoughts" for which the accused were prosecuted.

Overt deeds and specific crimes were charged. Murder, for example.

Under Soviet legal procedure a detailed investigation of charges must precede any criminal trial. The investigation in the Beria case revealed among other things that the plotters murdered persons "from whom they feared exposure." The indictment says:

"In this way Beria and his accomplices put to death M. S. Kedrov—a member of the Communist Party from 1902. . . ."

The crimes charged to Beria and his group come under several headings.

1. The plotters tried to place the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which Beria headed, above the party and government in a grab for

power.

2. They tried to subvert the collective farm system and create food difficulties in the country.

3. They attempted to revive bourgeois nationalism and sow prejudice and discord among the various people of the USSR.

4. They violated the legal civil rights of Soviet citizens.

EACH OF these crimes is so repugnant to Soviet people that the plotters could find no popular support whatsoever. As the indictment puts it:

"Deprived of any social support whatsoever within the USSR, Beria and his accomplices based their criminal calculations on support for their plot from reactionary imperialist forces from abroad."

The investigations found that this was not new for Beria. The charges state that back in 1919 in Baku he served the trans-Caucasian counter-revolutionists in Azerbaijan known as "Mussavatists." And these "Mussavatists" acted "under the control of British intelligence organs."

A question frequently asked about the Beria case is how it was possible for him to remain hidden so many years? The point made in the indictment is that he did not reveal himself and did not pursue openly counter-revolutionary activity all through the intervening years. As the indictment puts it:

"For a period of many years, Beria and his accomplices carefully camouflaged and hid their hostile treacherous activity."

THE QUESTION is not of Beria's abilities—he evidently had considerable ability. Nor is it a matter of someone who openly opposed the policies of the Communist Party and Soviet Government. On the contrary he became a leader of the party and government. His criminal designs were not a

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THESE ARE a few thoughts on the life of this writer who has not yet reached the age of forty. We confidently expect many more books of magnitude, building upon that which he has already written in the first two decades of his life. For here is a novelist, with the

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THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Indonesia to See Ho Chi Minh • Mossadegh Gets Three Years

INDONESIA announced it is sending a delegation to visit Ho Chi Minh, premier of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic. It also reported agreement to exchange ambassadors with the Soviet Union and that it was negotiating the sale of rubber to Peoples China.

MOSSADEGH, former premier of Iran received a three year sentence following nationwide demonstrations in his behalf and against foreign control of the Shah's Standard Oil regime. Mossadegh said he would appeal the sentence.

THE SOVIET UNION has made big strides in consumer goods production and living conditions, Marshall MacDuffie, former UNRRA administrator in the Ukraine reported. MacDuffie had spent 65 days traveling through eight Soviet republics, visiting numerous factories and collective farms.

EXPENDITURE of \$150,000,000 of U. S. taxpayers money begins with the construction of 4 air and naval bases in Franco Spain. U. S. contracting corporations have set up offices in Madrid to be in the immediate vicinity of the gravity train.

PATCHWORK methods were used to keep Italian premier Pella in office after a rift with his own Christian Democratic Party. Demands for inclusion of left socialist Nenni in the Italian cabinet gave right wingers and the U. S. Commission in Italy the jitters. Classic comment of the week on this came from N. Y. Times correspondent Sulzberger: "The United States is officially committed to non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, but the question is asked: could it permit the selection of a man known to be a fellow traveler as Foreign Minister in an Allied country?"

Krupp Is Making Guns: Where Will They Aim?

By JOHN PITTMAN

EVER so faintly, as a leaf stirs from the gentlest of breezes, a new suspicion is creeping into the already suspicious-ridden thinking of this country's oligarchs. It is the thought that somehow, somewhere along the line, their German policy will backfire.

You could detect it in the New York Herald Tribune's editorial comment Dec. 17 on the revival of Krupp. The day before, the Herald Tribune carried a long dispatch from its correspondent in Bonn, detailing some aspects of Krupp's come-back: his current employment of 26,000 workers, an increase of 5,000 since the start of the year; the modernization and expansion of his diversified factories; the extent of his overseas business; the homage paid him by rulers, philosophers—even by the French High Commissioner in West Germany.

So the Herald Tribune tried to take editorial solace from the thought that "Alfried Krupp has said repeatedly that he is not interested in manufacturing arms, and his director has said, 'We shall never produce guns again.'"

But the editorial could not swallow this altogether. It had to end with the caution: "This is a prediction that may bear remembering as times change."

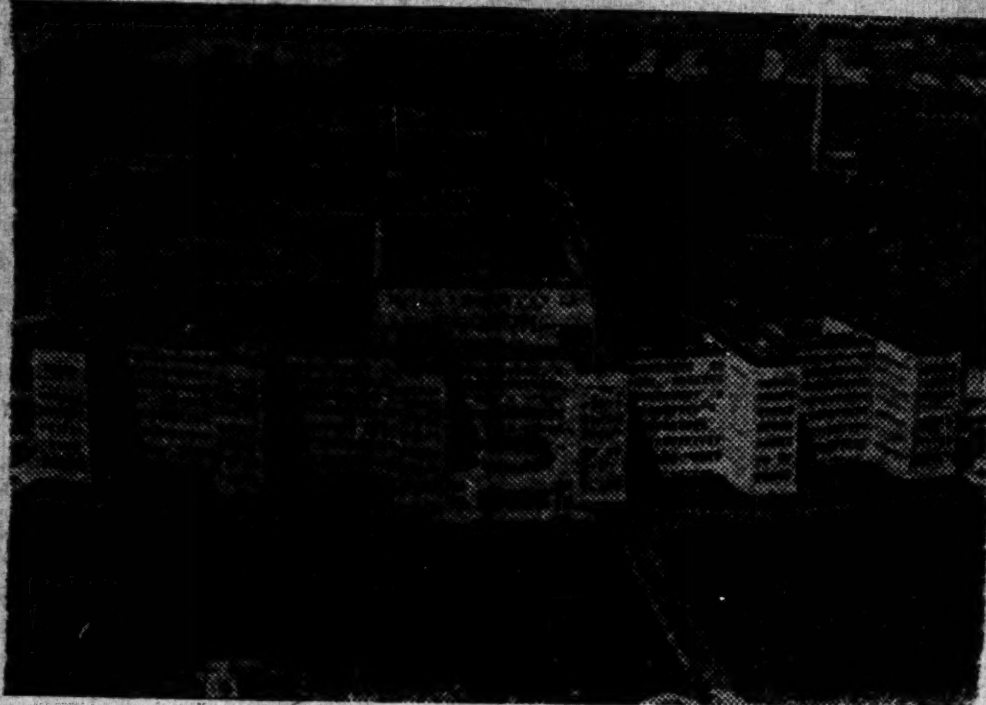
THE TRUTH, as the tycoons on top well know, is that Krupp is already making munitions. If such a statement were disputed by Krupp or his lawyer, it would be well to remember that he also disputed the Nuremberg charges of having backed Hitler, "Aryanized" Jewish-owned property, exploited slave labor, and plundered the countries occupied by the Nazis.

But let's not be technical! Maybe Krupp himself doesn't personally take the steel from his mills and beat it into cannon. But steel and machine-tools from Krupp's mills enable 400 firms in West Germany (including General Motors' Opel-Werke and the Ford Werke AG) to manufacture military equipment ranging from rifles and machine guns to tanks and U-boats.

For a time this is hunky-dory with Morgan, Rockefeller, duPont and Company. They stand to benefit in several ways. No one really knows how much of Krupp they own, whether majority control or a minority share. But whatever it is, it's not peanuts. It is known that they have a sizable chunk of the Deutsche Bank and a number of other credit-dispensers to the Ruhr magnates. And as you and I know, they don't lend money for free.

IN ADDITION, the West German magnates are useful as a counter-weight to the French 200 Families and the lords of London's City. Whenever a Rothschild grows stubborn, Morgan can draw a flick on him. Or when the British persist in their quaint belief that the Empire has not descended unto Wall Street, a West German trade spurt will swiftly show them who's boss.

So German imperialism has revived with the blessings and assistance of Morgan, duPont, Rockefeller and Company. And the British and French have been shown. As the quarterly report of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe recently declared, and the Wall Street Journal pointed out on Dec. 15, the Ruhr magnates' drive has squeezed the British in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. Already they dominate Western Europe and are plunging into Africa. To many a London and Paris coupon-clipper, therefore, the question must occur: (Continued on Page 14)



ACCIDENT OR DESIGN: a picture of A. G. Farbenindustrie's plant at Frankfurt-am-Main, immediately after the war. Although most of the city was destroyed by American and British bombers, this magnificent structure, owned by German magnates who later sat in the Nuremberg dock as war criminals, was altogether unscathed. Were the pilots blind, or acting under orders?



KRUPP AS A WAR CRIMINAL: An old photograph of Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach (center) in the dock at Nuremberg, as he was accused and later convicted of war crimes, including the support and backing of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party, the 'Aryanization' of Jewish-owned property, the exploitation of slave labor, and participation in the plunder of countries occupied by the Nazi armies. Today, thanks to Washington and Wall Street, Krupp has again become a dominant force in the revival of West Germany's war-making potential, is grabbing markets from British, French and American manufacturers in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America.



WHICH WAY will they march? The question is occurring to more and more people in Western Europe and the United States as the Eisenhower-Dulles Administration presses for speedy ratification of the European Army Treaty, by which a 500,000-man Wehrmacht (to begin with) will be sneaked into the Atlantic war bloc. The French are not convinced they will not march against France, as they did in 1940. And now the thought is growing in the United States that Dr. Frankenstein was the first victim of his Monster.

What's Happening to the Soviet Living Standard

By N. M. SHVERNIK

(President of the Soviet trade unions. Former president of the USSR. These are excerpts from a recent speech to the World Federation of Trade Unions in Vienna.)

THE Soviet trade unions have directed their efforts to achieving the further progress of the national economy, continuous improvement of the living and cultural standards of the working people, and the implementation of broad industrial and housing development programs.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly heavy damage sustained by our national economy in the Second World War, the working people of the Soviet Union healed the severe wounds of war in a very short period and achieved a substantial increase in industrial and agricultural output.

All the world knows that the Soviet system has enabled our country swiftly to develop the heavy industries—metallurgy, fuel and power; to build an engineering industry of its own; to create tractor, automobile, aircraft, machine-tool, chemical and other industries.

All this has made possible the independent development of our country as a great industrial power.

Heavy industry provided the basis for broad development of socialist agriculture.

A HIGHLY important factor in the growth of real wages and salaries is the Soviet government's consistent policy of reducing prices of articles of general consumption in the Soviet Union since 1947.

As a result of the five reductions of government retail prices effected in the period 1947-52, prices of foodstuffs and manufactures in 1952 were on an average 50 percent lower than in the fourth quarter of 1947.

Government retail prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods were reduced for the sixth time on April 1, 1953: bread, alimentary pastes, cereals, fats, eggs, sugar and confectionary were reduced 10 percent; meat and meat products—15 percent; potatoes, vegetables and fruits—50 percent; cotton and silk textiles—15 percent; leather footwear—8-10 percent; hosiery—20 percent.

Bicycles and clocks and watches went down 10 percent, while the cuts in the prices of vacuum cleaners, refrigerators and washing machines ranged from 20 to 25 percent.

Now, after the sixth price reduction, the working people can buy 2.5 kilograms of wheat bread, 2.4 kilograms of meat, 2.4 kilograms of butter, 2.3 kilograms of macaroni, 2.2 kilograms of potatoes and 3 kilograms of fruit with the same money that they paid for one kilogram of these foods in 1947.

Prices of overcoats, suits and footwear are roughly one-third lower than they were in 1947. Articles of comfort and recreation and household utensils have been reduced in price considerably.

THANKS to systematic price reduction and rise in the real value of wages and salaries and farmers' incomes, the diet of the Soviet people is steadily improving, they are consuming more nourishing foods, and are acquiring more manufactured goods.

The five-year plan of development of the USSR envisages a 70 percent increase of government and cooperative retail sales.

This target will already be achieved in 1954, as a result of the



N. M. SHVERNIK

measures now being taken by the party and the government to raise living standards.

The growth of real wages resulting from price reductions is paralleled by a rise in nominal wages. In the past few years the national pay roll has increased by roughly 50 percent.

Wages in the Soviet Union do not cover all the material benefits enjoyed by the workers. They and their families receive an additional income in other forms.

The state spends billions of rubles annually on services rendered to the working people free of charge—on education, health, social insurance, vocational training, raising the qualifications of the youth and other benefits and disbursements.

The cost of these additional disbursements and free services to the population will amount in 1953 to 129,800 million rubles, which is more than three times as much as in 1940, when the figure was 40,800 million rubles.

Thanks to the rise in money wages, lowering of prices of articles of general consumption and increase of other benefits paid by the state to the people, the real incomes of industrial, office and professional workers have risen considerably since the war. The average real income, per person employed, was 68 percent higher in 1952 than in 1940.

THE FIFTH five-year plan outlined a broad program of state housing development. Appropriations for this purpose will be roughly twice as large as in the preceding five-year period. In the period 1951 to 1955 the state will build new houses with an aggregate floor space of about 105 million square meters.

(1 meter is 1.1 yards.) In the first two years of the plan—1951 and 1952—state enterprises and institutions and local Soviets, as well as inhabitants of towns and factory settlements with the help of government credits, built houses with a total floor space of over 54 million square meters. In addition, about 770,000 houses were built in rural areas.

This wide scope of housing construction contributes to a continuous improvement in the living conditions and general comfort of the working people. And it should be borne in mind that rent and utilities cost the worker only about four percent of his wages.

EVIDENCE of higher welfare standards is also to be found in the big increase in the state assignments for social insurance.

In our country social insurance is maintained not by the worker (Continued on Page 14)

I Saw the Face of A New Georgia

By BELLE SUNDEEN

WE THOUGHT we knew what to expect. We had gone South last year around this time, to ask Gov. Talmadge to free Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons from the hells of Georgia's prisons. And last year, shut off from the people of Atlanta, on a road barricaded by dozens of police on the way to the Reidsville prison where Mrs. Ingram is held, we had seen guns pointed at us. By this year, we felt, things have changed some — hadn't Atlanta elected a Negro to the School Board? Still, we were prepared for trouble.

What we didn't expect . . . and this is so important I want to shout it . . . is a new Atlanta, a new spirit surging across the South, with the Negro women in colleges, in factories, in all the professions, taking their rightful leadership of the struggle, standing tall with dignity and strength.

Negro women from Atlanta had been waiting; they came over to welcome us, and what they said gave us a glimpse of what kind of day this was to be!

BREAKFAST was waiting at a leading Negro restaurant; an appointment with the Governor was arranged for noon; the Negro YWCA doors were open to us throughout the day, and seven limousines, with drivers, were reserved for our use, donated by the city's Negro morticians.

Before we left the station, more delegates arrived: a Negro woman and a white woman, up from Miami; a packinghouse worker, speaking for her union in Chicago; the actress Karen Morley, who had flown in after rehearsal in New York; a young mother who works in a laundry upstate in New York, whose husband was killed in Korea, who spoke for the Sullivan County NAACP.

Over breakfast, we found that one of our newcomers was Mrs. W. A. Scott, who with her son publishes the "Atlanta World," the country's only daily Negro newspaper. More delegates kept coming. Now some 40-strong, we drove to the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA.

AS WE WERE briefed on the day's schedule, more and more of



MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM

us came . . . some from Philadelphia, St. Louis, more from the city itself. Then Mrs. Terrell appeared.

Such awe, such love on the faces around me, as we rose to honor this tiny woman, nearly 91 years old, who has been part of every major struggle for her people's freedom. Mary Church Terrell: her strength shone through her frailty. Now we were ready for the Gov-

ernor. As we drove through the city, Negro and white together, and I remembered last year, when we were forced apart, separate taxis, separate meals . . . now we were together.

As we pulled up before the Capitol steps.

We grouped together, and as we moved up toward the stairs,

(Continued on Page 13)

ILA Wins Dock Vote, AFL Concedes Loss

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR conceded defeat in the New York election of dock workers following a two-day vote that gave the old International Longshoremen's Association a margin of 1,492 votes over the AFL, with 4,405 challenged

lots were locked up stood: ILA (Ind) 9,060 AFL 7,568 Neither 95 Void 116 Challenged 4,405

Most of the challenges grew out of disputes over the rule requiring a longshoreman to have at least 700 hours of work in the past year to qualify to vote. There was also much confusion over whether a longshoreman was to vote in New Jersey or in New York.

The vote caused much surprise because it was quite generally expected that the old ILA would draw a heavier and more decisive majority. The AFL campaigned almost entirely on the issue of racketeering and gangsterism charging the old ILA is reeking with corruption.

THE RESULT, when the bal-

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their union. But the prominent publicity the newspapers—all for the AFL—gave to the gangster influence in the old ILA served to practically drown out Bradley's promises. Lewis' influence had obviously come too late to have much effect on the frozen lineup.

There was also some question, in the light of the results, whether the rule of the NLRB limiting the vote to only those with 700 or more hours, favored the ILA. Only 24,165 of the workers out of 49,293 workers who put in any work for the year, had 700 or more hours. Another factor was the requirement from each voter to be registered with the newly established Waterfront Commission of the Port to qualify as a voter. The AFL had been campaigning for weeks among its followers to register while the ILA, fighting the government hiring control plan, resisted until almost the end of the campaign, before it called on its followers to register.

Leona Thompson Calls for Amnesty

'The Bullpen Became Our Living Room'

ALMOST 1,000 PERSONS gathered at Manhattan Center Dec. 17 on the coldest night of the year to join their voices in the cry for amnesty for all political prisoners. It was a stirring meeting, addressed by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Dorothy Parker, poet, and playwright; Dr. Royal W. France, the noted civil liberties lawyer; and others. But the most stirring moment came when Leona Thompson, wife of Robert C. Thompson, talked to the rally.

Quietly but with emotion, Mrs. Thompson told of brutal treatment endured by her husband, a Communist leader framed under the Smith Act, as she urged united action to win amnesty for all the victims of McCarthyism today. There was a clamor from the floor that Mrs. Thompson's words be reprinted in pamphlet form, a proposal which was accepted by the committee.

Within the limitations of our space we are reproducing excerpts from her moving address.—THE EDITORS.

IT IS TRULY a clarion call for the National Amnesty Committee to hold this meeting tonight. The winning of amnesty for political prisoners takes on a particularly significant connotation today, when McCarthyism threatens the right to work, to think, the very right to breathe.

Two months ago I touched my husband for the first time in 2½ years. He did not recognize me because he was lying on the emergency operating table at St. Vincent's Hospital with his skull crushed. Crushed not by a fanatic who struck out indiscriminately. No, crushed by a self-confessed political assassin who knew well that his deed was but an extension of the terror and violence that is being unleashed against those who speak for truth, for the dignity and the decency of man.

One might assume that this dastardly deed was a warning blow to Communists to shut up or else. No, this blow is a warning to all Americans that what happened to my husband is on the agenda for them if they do not fight back.

THEY STRIVE to make the men and women who have dedicated themselves to the fight for the peace of the world, and the freedom of their country, appear worse than criminals. . . .

In the case of my husband they are apparently trying to finish the job the assassin was unsuccessful in accomplishing. They have completely ignored the recommendations of the doctor who operated on him who recommended six weeks convalescent care, a warm room, adequate diet, and freedom from stress and anxiety.

Barely able to walk from having had a steel plate inserted in his forehead, a six-inch wound in the back of his head, a broken jaw, and broken arm, he is sent to the "drunk tank" in the city Tombs.

Deprived of adequate medical attention. Deprived of privileges he had before the attack, such as the right of his daughter to visit him. He is locked in his cell with a steel slab for a bed. Locked in isolation 23 hours a day, no newspapers, no reading material. . . . Not even an envelope available to write to his dear ones. Not even a patch of blue sky to turn his eyes to.

AT THE LAST MOMENT Judge Noonan gave us a small favor. He allowed my daughter and myself to lunch with my husband in the bullpen where prisoners on trial are interned in the basement of the building. The bullpen is a large cell in a series of cells. Its furniture consists of a circular bench, a toilet, a sink, and a rubbish can in the center of the room. And, oh, yes, the grated locked door.

Here sat my daughter with her father seeing him for the first time since his accident. "Mommy, I'm touching daddy, I'm touching him." When speech had sung itself into quietness, something happened in that pen that I believe has never happened before in a bullpen. She danced for him. Her choreography was a pattern of loneliness, of hope, of the joy of youth, of the promises of tomorrow. For one-half hour the bleakness faded. The bullpen became our living room. We were home together—two parents sharing the joy of their child.

The creative warmth and yearning she displayed was a symbol to me of that promise—the promise of the inalienable right of all parents to live in a peaceful world—to see their children grow up to be a part of and share in the beautiful growth of real democracy.

This is no idle dream. Today there is a fresh wind blowing. And my daughter will dance for her father in our own living room. Because the American people are beginning to understand that in fighting McCarthyism, they are retaining for themselves the right to a peaceful destiny. . . .

YES, what my husband and others like him were cited for, and given medals for, in time of war, they are being jailed for in time of peace. Because they have continued, and thousands of staunch, brave people like them continue, and will continue to be the backbone of the fight against fascism in this country. There will be a change. Yes, there is a fresh breeze blowing. You must make it sweep the country by your fight for amnesty, by your demands that the political persecution of my husband and others be stopped.

POINT OF ORDER!

NEW YEAR'S TOAST

By ALAN MAX

Ring out the old, ring in the new!
Ring out McCarthy and Brownell tool



THE DEFENDANTS in the Smith Act trial in Michigan are shown outside the Federal Court Building in Detroit. (Left to Right) are: William Allan, Helen Allison Winter, Nat Canley, Phil Schatz, Thomas Dennis and Saul Wellman.

Detroit Smith Act Trial Tops Alice in Wonderland

By ABNER BERRY

DETROIT.

THERE is audible in the Smith Act trial of six defendants here the sputter which precedes a backfire. The defendants Nat Canley, Thomas D. Dennis, Saul Wellman, Phil Schatz, William Allan and Mrs. Helen Allison Winter—are charged with "conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government."

Since last Oct. 27, a battery of government attorneys, headed by the 28-year-old "specialist" in anti-Communist frame-ups, William C. Hundley, has sought to prove its case before a jury in U. S. District Judge Frank A. Picard's court. And by this time both Hundley and Judge Picard must know that this is a poor city and bad time for a trial of ideas.

THE DEFENDANTS, three of whom—Dennis, Canley and Wellman—are acting as their own attorneys, have been able to cut through the red tape which surrounds such frameups. They have put both the prosecution and the Judge on the defensive for the first 50-odd days of the trial. They began by challenging the present judge's competence to sit in the case without prejudice. The judge answered with a legal document denying their motion.

After the government had paraded stool pigeons who testified about what the Communist Party was doing back in 1938, the defendants protested. The "conspiracy" with which they are charged, they contended began in 1945 and they could therefore not be connected with happenings that far back. Judge Picard, who alternates a kingly condescension with the air of a quipping master of ceremonies, allowed the testimony to provide, as he put it, "the soft background music."

But after enduring more of this "soft background music," Dennis filed a brief in support of a motion to strike the testimony of the stool pigeon John Lautner, who was singing his stoolie songs for the daily consideration of \$25 plus \$9 expenses.

Dennis called attention to the fact that he was only 12 years old at the time Lautner testified that certain doctrines were taught in Communist schools.

Dennis charged the government with attempting to "convict me

solely because of my association with the Communist Party." The "soft background music" continued, but the jury had to be told that the testimony had nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

NO ONE knows what effect the testimony of the stoolpigeons have had on the jury, but to the spectators in court and to the Detroit public, made up largely of auto workers who have had bitter personal experiences with stoolies, the government has not scored. And the insistence of the defendants that the charge against them be kept constantly before the court has not helped the government's case before the larger jury which follows the case through the newspapers.

The judge's legal interpretations, although sprinkled liberally with unliberal opinions, have caused many question why the six defendants are being tried. At one point Canley engaged the judge in a discussion of the First Amendment and the right of the defendant to free speech without fear of being prosecuted for it. The judge answered smugly with that old reactionary cliché:

"You can't yell Fire! in a crowded theatre when there is no fire."

Canley, on his feet, came back with: "That is not the charge against us your Honor. The indictment against us is a conspiracy to make a future speech."

Judge Picard unwittingly recited the essence of the charge against the defendants when he replied:

"No, no. You can't even yell Fire! in the future in a theatre when there is no fire."

"So," reasons the spectator "these guys are being tried for yelling Fire! in a theatre in the future."

BUT IF the parade of stoolies and the "fire in the future" interpretation isn't enough, Judge Picard added to it when the defendants objected to the activities of the House Un-American Committee in the same building as the court. The defense had kept the Un-American Committee from holding hearings during the trial, but agents of the committee served a subpoena on Bolsa Baxter, a Labor Youth League leader, as he left the courtroom one day.

Answering defense attorney Ernest Goodman's protest against the Un-Americans, Judge Picard came up with this one:

"... We have been able to ac-

quaint the public with the fact that they (the defendants) are not charged with being Communists; they admit that. They are charged with something entirely different. Not different, but I mean not along the same line. It involves to some extent, communism, as I have said before, but to the public who knows that they are not charged with being Communists and all the Un-American Activities Committee is going to do is point out other people who are Communists in their neighborhood, and that emphasizes the fact that these people are not charged with being Communists."

WHEN THIS was published in the Detroit papers, a letter writer to one paper asked why didn't they stop the prosecution if the six defendants are not being tried for being Communists. After all this was said to be an anti-Communist trial. The confusion in the public mind is added to when it

is remembered that the "overt acts" charged in the indictment accuse each defendant of having attended a meeting of the Michigan State Committee of the Communist Party.

Of course, there are many other factors which make it difficult for the government to reach and arouse Detroiters with the idea of a "clear and present danger" of communism.

The spectators which crowd the court each day are largely unemployed automobile workers. More than 100,000 auto workers are now "available" as courtroom spectators, made "available" by the magnates who are leading the fight against "communism." Many of these unemployed auto workers know that Allan, as the Daily Worker correspondent for nearly 20 years, has been right at their side in every struggle that arose in their plants. They know that Canley was one of the original organizers of the CIO-Auto Workers Union. It is estimated that not less than one of every three auto workers in town has a personal knowledge of the Communist Party or has at least read one issue of the Michigan Worker. One of the reporters at the press table was himself once a sit-down striker in a Detroit plant.

ON THE other hand few of them have any knowledge of Judge Picard, or U. S. attorney Hundley. And for the stoolpigeons there is nothing but contempt, remembering the days when unions were endangered by them.

The stoolie testimony has ranged from dull to fantastic. Most could "remember" sentences from speeches and the dates on which they were made, but one witness, Berry Cody, couldn't remember that World War II was being fought in April 1944, two months before the Normandy beachhead was won. The notorious William Odell Nowell "remembered" for

(Continued on Page 14)

RING IN

The Worker's 30th Anniversary

on January Jan. 24 by making our special anniversary edition the largest in our history.

Peal cut the news of our three decades of publishing stories and editorials for peace and progress. Chime in among your friends and shopmates that we're going strong, that we're a greater paper than ever before, that we're the paper to read to be informed and alert. Make the wellkins ring with new determination to keep The Worker going strong and growing stronger. Start now by bringing in ads and greetings for our special anniversary edition. See your organization, your friends, neighbors and shopmates. Rates for ads start at \$8 an inch; \$15 for two inches; \$25 for four inches; \$50 for eight inches; \$95 for a quarter page; \$190 for half page; \$380 cents. The Deadline for advertisements January 13,

and January 18 for greetings. Get your ads and greetings in today. Mail to The Worker, 35 East 12 St., N.Y., 3

Ring in the New Year . . . Bring in a New Reader

THE WORKER, 35 East 12th St., New York 3, N.Y.

Enclosed is \$_____ for an ad ☐ greeting ☐.

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Enclosed is \$_____ for 1 year sub ☐ to THE WORKER.

1/2 year sub ☐

Name _____

Address _____

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TV Views

By Joan Martin

The Burns and Allen Show

EVERY MONDAY at 8 p.m. on Channel 2 George Burns and Gracie Allen are continuing what they've been doing effectively these many years—putting on a nice, quiet, entertaining show.

Not for them the bombast, the hysteria, the hoopla, the artificial tension, the big-deal atmosphere usually conjured up by other high-priced comedians. And, miracle of miracles, they do not find it necessary to continuously insult each other in order to get their laughs. To the contrary, George and Gracie on TV usually treat each other with courtesy and amiability.

Even when Gracie has sailed off far beyond George's narrow horizon of logic he does no more than pause a moment to catch up, or flick a quizzical glance into the camera. And as for Gracie, her only concern is for George—or any other victim of her affection.

GRACIE'S major comedic technique is an ancient and honorable one—used by some of the greatest artists of all time. It's the technique of the truly honest character treating one of society's manifestations at face value in all seriousness—following it to its logical conclusion—and thereby showing up its inherent absurdity.

In the hands of truly great artists like Cervantes and Chaplin this technique has created profound art of immortal significance. Utilizing their great comedic gifts they would shed a dazzling brilliant light on the ugly moral behavior of a ruling class behind an unctuously proclaimed code of ethics—simply by having their characters gaily, or in dead earnest, follow that same code of ethics right down the line.

Not that Gracie is a Cervantes or Chaplin. She couldn't be great because, unlike them, she doesn't permit the use of this deadly technique on any vital area of life today. No dangerous thoughts for Gracie! Not today: a woman can get killed that way. She uses the dangerous weapon

only on some minor manifestations of the American language. Very neatly, though.

She will listen with all seriousness and good will to her victim, take his words and idiomatic phrases literally, and then let the chips fall where they may. It is not Gracie's fault that reality and words do not always coincide.

THE ONLY concrete example that comes to mind right now is admittedly feeble and certainly not one of her best, but it may serve to give you some idea:

She has given her mailman guest tickets to a formal affair. The latter, who hasn't worn formal dress since his wedding says something about wearing "soup and fish." Well, soup and fish are recognizable and real words to Gracie and the resulting conversation takes queer turns for the appointed carrier. Finally, in desperation, he mutters something about wanting to get home early to press his trousers so he can put up a good front. Whereupon he is advised in the most friendly manner to press the rear also as, really, one never knows when some one can be behind you.

BURNS AND ALLEN have the good grace and sense not to behave as if each of their lines is the gag of the century and go easily and modestly through their dialogue piling incongruity on incongruity in an itself incongruous decorum.

It all makes for an inconsequentially enjoyable half hour—a welcome relief from the loud, brassy, unfunny vulgarity which passes for humor on most TV comedy programs.

In answer to last week's question: Because Gracie's effects are gained mainly through the use of the technique described—a technique which does not depend on the sex of the artist—I, for one, do not believe her show is essentially dependent upon the utilization of male superiority. But my space is up: more about women and TV next week.

A Look at the Big 3 In Women's Magazines

By LEILA HABER

THE empire of women's magazine is ruled by a powerful triumvirate: Ladies' Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion and McCall's. Because the combined circulation of these three magazines is the astonishing figure of about 13 million, they wield a tremendous, widespread influence on American women, and thus on their families and all American life. To get some idea of what this circulation means—it is more than twice that of Life magazine, and one-fourth more than Reader's Digest. Each one alone has more readers than the Saturday Evening Post. The contents of these three women's magazines therefore vitally affect the ideas and actions of millions.

Looking at these smooth, glossy magazines one might think that their influence is on a higher level than the lurid "True Confessions" type of magazine. But take out the sensation, tone down the sex, refine the stories, dwell on the lives of royalty and the rich and you have the Big Three of the women's magazines—decorous, genteel, polished "True Confessions."

The subject more frequently treated than any other in these magazines is the personal story of famous women, which offer shallow escape into the lives of those with whom the American women are asked to identify their interests—the "elite," the wealthy. Some recent titles are: "Mamie Eisenhower," "Miraculous Marlene Dietrich," "Helen Could Was My Mother-in-Law," "Meet the Queen of Greece," "My True Self" (about Egypt's Princess Narriman), and "The Private Life of Queen Elizabeth."

WE READ about the personal lives of these celebrities in a rosy glow—their children, their schooling, their daily routines, their charities. Completely disguised and falsified is their real role in society as retarding



the struggle for the welfare of the many against the few.

But where are the true stories of women who have helped in the struggle for progress, for bettering the lives of all women—the lives of such women as Mary Church Terrell, Ethel Rosenberg, Mme. Sun Yat Sen, or Madam Pandit. Such women simply do not exist for the Big Three.

Besides "Personal Stories," the Ladies' Home Journal has a regular monthly series purporting to give an honest, "typical" sampling of American life. This series turns out to be hearts-and-flowers stories of couples whose earnings are far above the average. And omitted are any of the millions of women who take care of their families in substandard conditions on substandard incomes, the women who are bucking a discriminating society in an effort to earn a decent livelihood.

When the Woman's Home Companion offers a rare account of a "career woman" in "My Love and My Career," we read about a young woman starting what she hopes will be a glamorous career in acting. Her father, a lawyer, sends her money. She is far from typical. Naturally love, as seen in the title, enters the story, and it is surmised that marriage will come soon.

MARRIAGE is the dominant theme. "How to Keep Your Husband Alive" is the worried title of one McCall's article. There is a plethora of "Marriage Clinics," which, silently condoning the economic dependency of women on men, center attention on "problems" of holding the anxiously pursued husband and economic support. "Why Did He Leave Me?" "I'll Never Forgive Him," are the titles of some of the descriptions of possible situations and "problems" of women in their relations with men, written by "specialists" who are supposed to help solve the difficulties.

The approach to the "problems" involved in these Love and Marriage articles is a surface skimming of personality traits, mannerisms, dispositions and temperments. Then, after a glimpse of their parents and childhood, the "problem" is solved. For example, in "I'll Never Forgive Him," (WHC, Aug.) the woman, tied to the house and children, says, "I didn't want my husband to enjoy anything unless I was there to do it with him." Instead of getting a perspective on her frustrating role as a woman economically dependent on a man, completely subordinate and forced to constant household drudgery. In this article a "cure"

is supposedly effected when the woman no longer blames her husband but sees her own shortcomings and her jealousy!

The answers given are "adjust," "conform" to the woman's inferior role as subordinate to man. It ignores the fact that women's secondary place is due to economic inequality.

THESE MAGAZINES use all their influence to perpetuate the myth that woman's place is in the home. The magazine constantly hold up to esteem the woman who is content with this role. She must be completely absorbed with domestic affairs. In these glossy pages women's minds are narrowed and perverted to sole concentration on home and family. Their lives become stagnant. Their potentialities to develop many other capabilities are wasted, they are left with fewer inner resources and must depend even more on men. They must then spend all their energies "attracting" and "holding" a man.

Glamour and Beauty are focused on, exaggerated and built up in these magazines. There are profuse pages of coiffures, cosmetics and on the yearning for eternal youth. Smooth skin, sylph-like figure, molded bosom, wasp waist, and shrines to which profitable offerings of money are forever being drawn from wishful worshippers.

By emphasizing more trivial topics, the biggest problems of mothers are neglected in these magazines. Though there are many articles on child care, they evade the most pressing, crucial worries of working class mothers. It is enough to quote directly from a letter to the editor of Woman's Home Companion, May, 1953:

"Dear Editors: We mothers would like to have you be more specific about child-rearing. We want . . . articles that take into account the fact that we are often tired, overworked and hurried. Sometimes we are sick. We may have other members of the family to care for and outside obligations. . . . So much theory about child rearing presumes that we all have nothing else in the world to do—no washing, ironing, cooking or mending; no house to clean, no husband to please, no social obligations, and only one small child on whom we can lavish affection, spend hours diverting to rightful occupations. . . ."

WE NEVER read about the Negro and their even graver problems, being discriminated against as Negroes and as women. Perusing these magazines one would think that this country consisted of all-white communities, for there is absolute exclusion of the Negro population from their pages, including the advertisements. Jimcrow is thus reflected in the American women's magazine world, for here, too, segregation is practiced.

Altogether these three major magazines are not very concerned with the 18 million women who work or of the obstacles they must overcome to be part of the world outside of the home. The Big Three are directed at, and are for and about, the white middle-class women who are married, do not work, and have the money to spend on the slick advertisements so redundant in these voluminous pages. Ignored are the real-life hardships of women in constant struggle to make ends meet, to get jobs with decent pay, to find living space for their families.

Biberman's Picture Story

Men Will Walk Together As Brothers in Peace

THE BEST UNTOLD. A book of 28 paintings, lithographed for publication; by Edward Biberman; published by Blue Heron Press. \$3.

Reviewed by CHARLES GLENN

THE witchhunt in the field of book publishing is being met on an increasing scale of late by authors and artists turning to "independent publication" of their works—outside established commercial houses. One of the happiest examples of the promise contained in such a venture is Edward Biberman's newly released "The Best Untold," printed by Blue Heron Press.

Biberman and Blue Heron have accomplished a minor miracle in making available, inexpensively, the work of one of the nation's outstanding progressive artists.

IN "The Best Untold," Biberman has collected 28 of the canvases he has painted from the year 1937 to 1953 and connected them with a brief running

commentary to project a powerful and inspiring testimonial to mankind.

The title is taken from Whitman's lines: "I swear I see what is better than to tell the best, it is always to leave the best untold."

Each picture is captioned simply to extend a story line: inevitability of the victory over poverty and war by the working people, Negro and white, man and woman.

IN NO instance does Biberman stray from his intent voiced in the longest—65 words—caption of the book, the introductory caption to the first picture:

"From the beginning of time, Man has known an old fear—fear that his hands might not produce enough—that his children might know hunger. Today, Man knows that his hands, with modern tools, can produce an abundance such as the world has never seen. But the Old Fear has Not Gone! In much of the world there is still hunger, and as Man asks, . . . Why?"

Biberman answers the "Why?"

HE ANSWERS potentially with his painting of strikes, and of the struggles of individuals isolated for the moment from their kind, and of the horrors of war—and of the kinship and comradeship of all working men and of the fight-back strength in that kinship.

"Men," Biberman promises, "will walk together—as brothers—in peace."

Biberman's paintings reflect the promise which lies in Man's most smiling hour, the strength that inhabits his deepest tragedy. And his reflection is in the highest tradition of the people's art.

With most art books selling at astronomical prices, this is a treasure indeed at \$3, with the best of Biberman's work brilliantly photographed and lithographed, and all of it in beautiful cloth binding.

It's available at progressive bookstores. Or, ask your book dealer to order it from Blue Heron Press, 47 W. 63rd St., New York 23, N.Y.

Old Crogety

A fantasy by Walter Lowenfels

DEAR Children — and grown-ups Only If They Were Once Children:

Once upon a time there was a beautiful snowy Christmas season. It was full of peace on earth and good will to everyone. And all the children on earth gave a party.

And whom do you think they invited?

The elephants?

No!

THE BABOONS?

No!

The SQUIRRELS?

No!

No—not even the squirrels with nuts in their paws.

Well, you'll never guess so I'll tell you the secret.

The children invited to their Christmas-Chanukkah Party nobody but poets!

And did the poets come?

My goodness! For miles and miles and miles around—all you could see were poets—good poets, bad poets, fair to middling poets—all sorts and sizes of poets.

In fact, so many poets came to that Christmas-Chanukkah Party, that it seemed that the whole world was nothing but poets.

Because when the party was about to start, there wasn't anybody left outside anywhere!

NOT A SOUL—in Alaska, in Peru, in Hinasia and Eurpasia—all over geography, not a single, solitary soul was left outside. Everybody, but EVERYBODY said they were poets, and came to the Children's Christmas-Chanukkah Party that only poets were invited to attend.

Everybody except one old snoppey, grumpy, pigeon-toed, crogety old walking-stick of a fellow, about ten billion years old.

He stayed up all night just to stay away from the Party.

He got very, very lonesome all by himself in that big wide world.

One little girl looked around at the snowy, jolly, happy, laughing Christmas Party and said, "My goodness—everybody is here except old Crogety!"

"But he CAN'T come," the children laughed and shrieked. "He CAN'T come. He's not a poet!"

"Oh," said the little girl, whose name was Timsy-Tam. "That's too bad. Are you SURE Old Crogety is not a poet?"

"Oh, Yes," the children all laughed and swirled from all over creation—from Cottony and from Gooseberry, and from Tumpland—"yes, we asked him over and again, and Old Crogety said, 'No, I'm NOT a poet, so I can't come to the Children's Christmas-Chanukkah Party.'"

"Oh!" Timsy-Tam sighed. "Let's ask him just ONCE more."

"YOU can ask him," the children all laughed and cried—dancing around the Christmas tree, and eating Cranberry Turkey and Icecream Sauce.—"YOU can ask him," but we're tired of asking Old Crogety."

"I will!" said Timsy-Tam, and off she went all by herself.

IT WAS awful lonesome in the world—not a solitary soul around—they were all at the party—and there on a lonesome rock, sucking his corn cob cane, and looking like a sour apple tree was old Crogety.

"Please," said Timsy-Tam, "Please Old Crogety, don't stay out all by yourself—come to our Party for poets."

"I can't," said Old Crogety,



"and I won't. I'm not a poet."

"But please," pleaded Timsy-Tam, "please be a poet and come just this once."

"NO, NO, NO!" Old Crogety roared, "I won't be a poet."

"Not even on Christmas?" Timsy-Tam begged.

"No—not even on Christmas. I'm not a poet, I won't be a poet, and I never will be a poet as long as the world lives."

And he snorted a snort, and grumped on his corn cob cane.

Timsy-Tam saw it was hopeless. There was old Crogety all alone in the whole world. And tears started to come into her lovely brown blue golden-dark eyes.

Try as she would, she couldn't help feeling sad for poor old Crogety, all alone on Christmas.

WHILE SHE was walking down this lonesome world, back to the happy Christmas-Chanukkah Party, she sobbed quietly in the snow, and her tear drops fell and froze into the loveliest snowballs.

And then she heard, in the great cold quiet of the lonesome world, as she walked slowly back to the gay party, she heard a voice—

"Timsy-Tam!"

"Yes," she turned, and there was OLD CROGETY. "Yes," she sobbed, looking at him with tears pouring from her beautiful golden blue dark eyes, "what is it?"

Old Crogety poked and looked at Timsy-Tam, crying on Christmas day, and the tears pouring down her cheeks and falling and freezing into rainbow colored snow balls.

"Timsy-Tam," Old Crogety said, "I didn't tell you the truth. I AM a poet, and I AM coming to the Children's Party."

"Oh, that's wonderful!" And Timsy-Tam beamed. The tears chased away from her eyes, and she smiled a gleaming sun-beam. She took old Crogety by the arm, and then returned to the laughing jolly happy Christmas-Chanukkah Party.

For even old Crogety, the sourest person in all the world, couldn't bear to see a little girl crying on Christmas.

So he lied and said he was a poet.

And do you know the happiest part of this very very true Christmas story?

"No! TELL US!" all the chil-

dren in the world cried out, laughing.

Old Crogety wasn't lying at all! He was telling the truth!

HE WAS A POET all the time, but he was just so mean he didn't want to admit it. When he got to the Children's Party, he kept all the children up for hours and hours, twice past their bedtime, telling them the most laughing jolly smiling beautiful stories and poems.

And they all lived happy forever after.

Because then everybody knew that everybody in the whole wide world, even Old Crogety, was a REAL poet, even if you HAD to go out into the cold bitter snow to find it out and drag it from his frozen corn-cobby hide

(Text for the end when recited)
Loud applause from the audience.

A listener rises—and commands attention.

Listener: Just a moment! Your attention, please! It's not over yet. Silence! Attention!

The Story Teller from the platform: Have you a question? Just a moment—silence! Some one in the audience has a question. Yes—what is it please?

Listener: I DO have a question. You say that everybody in the world is a poet. But I have a little boy, and he wants to know—what about McCarthy? Is he a poet?

Story Teller: You mean Senator Joseph McCarthy?

Listener: Yes! Is McCarthy a poet? Could he come to a Christmas Chanukkah Party that the children give for poets?

Story Teller: Well—let's see what the audience has to say—What do you say, folks? Could McCarthy get into a Children's Party for poets?

Audience: Jeers and cheers, Oh No! No! No. No McCarthy. Not here!

Story Teller: Well—then let's sing it—all together.

NO MCCARTHYS AT A CHILDREN'S PARTY HERE! PEACEFUL NEW YEAR! (wind up with a chorus to tune of Happy Birthday):

Happy Christmas to you, Peaceful New Year to you!

Happy Christmas, dear everybody—Peaceful New Year to you!

Ted Tinsley Says

Facing Facts

FORTUNE MAGAZINE is a fancy publication devoted to what passes for thinking among big businessmen. Take the case of John R. Bangs, described in a special article. Mr. Bangs, industrial and personnel-relations director of the Budd Co. in Philadelphia, wanted to promote a young "employee counselor" to the job of plant personnel manager. But Mr. Bangs wasn't sure of his choice. The young fellow seemed intelligent but "a man of high intellectual capacity rarely thrives in such vigorous company." He was too smart to deal with the vigorous dopes.

Then Mr. Bangs looked at the young man's face, and decided he was just right for the job. That is because Mr. Bangs believes in the Merton System of face-reading, a system which has been endorsed by such sages as vice-president Fowler Manning of L. C. Smith & Corona, Michigan's former Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris, and other great interpreters of baggy eyes.

THE MERTON SYSTEM enables anybody who is afraid of Friday the thirteenth to take one look at a man's face and tell you all about his job capabilities. To use the system you must know how to rate "the mass, curvature, thrust and relative proportions of no fewer than 108 specific locations on each side of the face." If you have a second chin it might mean that you are a captain of industry. Boys who are working hard so they can be president are wasting their time. All they need is long upper lip.

A follower described the Merton system as "the key to understanding the functions of organizations and people within the complex of modern society."

These are the people who want to tell the world how to organize society. It makes your hair stand on end!

The article has great news



for all of us who want to see the right faces in the right places. A man named Horace Wear, helped by Floyd Carlisle (son of a former Con-Ed chairman) has organized a \$500,000 corporation whose goal is to prove the value of the Merton face-picking system. The corporation will use such instruments as a 3-dimensional TV camera, an electric computer, and ultraviolet light. It's like cooking leg of newt and mandrake root in a pressure-cooker. Out of all this will come some mighty expensive nothing.

I THINK that some of our local financial pages in the press are run on the Merton system. The financial editor looks at the bags under his chief assistant's eyes and says, "It's going to be a slow day on the market. And the length of your lip clearly indicates that there will be a slight recession or readjustment." This is capitalism's answer to Marxism!

As for me, I have my doubts. Now take McCarthy's face (and that IS his face). I don't like it. But it's not because of his face that I don't like his face. It's because of his policies.

If he'll change his policies, he can keep his face.

Snowy Christmas

By WALTER LOWENFELS

When you live as we do in a shack in winter woods, when you are alone as I am at this moment at night, when first heavy snow is piled foot deep outside, and wherever you look are trees—trees climbing high with snow, trees branching with snow, tree leaves shaking with snow, wind shaking snow around tree trunks—when you see trees and snow on the ground, feel snow-wind shaking the shack—you realize how much sounder trees are made to withstand a long winter: No organization needed, no solidarity required—everything earth-tight and sound, just sticking it out, alone, swaying the winter snow, weathering the blasts. Inside humans pile clothes on, pile logs on, keep feeding oil burner, keep electric warmer warming—not one thing alone—when you realize all that humans need to live you realize how much better a man is equipped to stick it out with everyone when the cold blast comes and the glaciers whip down the Northern freeze, and someone shouts: "hey fellers—hey girls, 'the Ice Age is here—let's blow the old man down.' Not a tree will stand to hear voices sound: freedom's song, youth singing, we are strong. And even a two-year-old will laugh and clap hands and shout: hurry, it's snowing—Hannukah has come, Christmas is here, it's snowy Christmas, and a Peaceful New Year!



From Death Row, He Belts Baseball Jimcrow

By JOHN BROCK

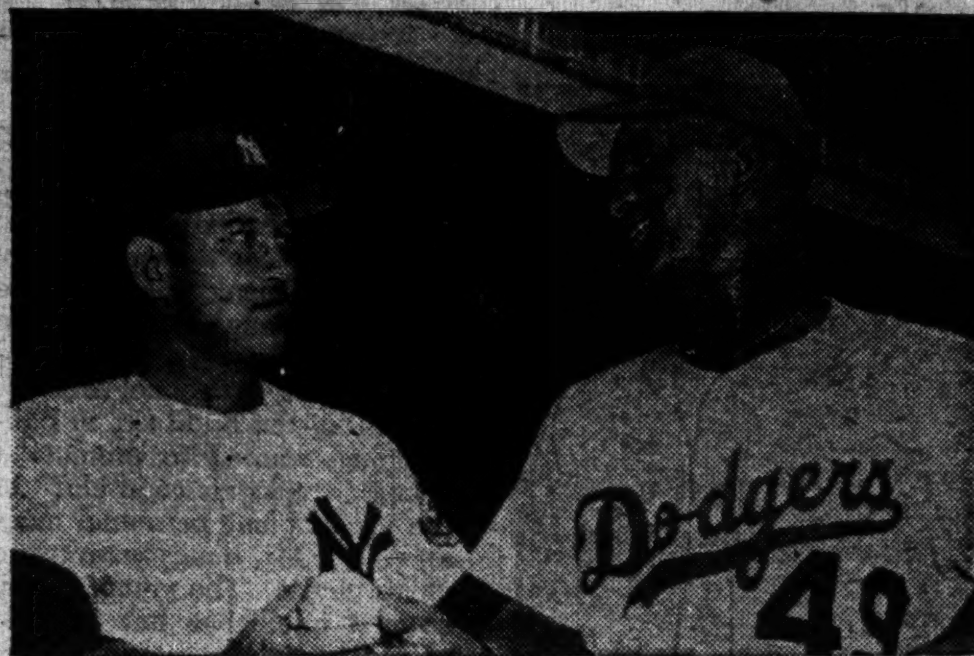
THIS is a letter written in October 1952, World Series time, by a man who sits in San Quentin's Death Row awaiting execution by gas for throwing a cuspidor at a prison guard who was brutally clubbing him and who was back on the job, unhurt, one week later! The highest court in the land has refused to review an ancient and obscure California statute which provides the death penalty for any life-term "assaulting" a guard.

This is a letter written by Wesley Robert Wells, the Negro inmate whose original 1 to 5 year term in 1928 has been dragged out over 25 tortuous years because he refused to "meekly submit" to the jimcrow brutalities of the Folsom and San Quentin horror houses.

"Dear Friend:

"I had the pleasant experience the other day of observing television for the first time, and really enjoyed it very much. The warden has been so kind as to provide us here on condemned row with a TV set for the World Series.

"I found it difficult to believe that I was watching events that were actually taking place at the very moment, some three thousands of miles away. It was also the first time I ever saw any of the big league ball players in action. So you see, last week was quite an



THE DODGERS' Joe Black and Yanks' Allie Reynolds posing for photos just before the first game of the '52 World Series which was won by the Negro star and which Wesley Wells comments on in his Death House letter.

event in my life. Are you interested in baseball?"

"PLAYERS on the Dodgers that impressed me most were Pee Wee Reese, Jackie Robinson and Campanella. What impressed me most about the above named players was how quickly Pee Wee gets rid of the ball, and his smooth fielding; the amazing speed of Jackie Robinson for a big man; and the all-around ability of Campanella, the sense of self-confidence his every movement seems to convey. I also enjoyed the antics of Preacher Roe. He is quite an actor, a real showman, as well as being a very good pitcher.

"Strange as it might seem, there were only a couple of players on the Yankees, the World Champions, that particularly impressed me. Phil Rizzuto is a great little shortstop; that fast ball of Allie Reynolds' is really something to behold, and big Johnny Mize is really trouble with that bat.

"Frankly, I was disillusioned by what I saw of the Yankees. With the exception of the above-mentioned players, I fail to see or understand why the Yankees are the great team they undoubtedly are. I was pulling for the Cleveland Indians to win the pennant, as I would then have been able to see more colored players in action.

"SPEAKING of colored ball players, the Yankees, as you perhaps know, have refused, or failed, to hire any colored ball players, other than those for its farm teams, saying that they have been unable to find any colored players that measure up to Yankee standards.

"Frankly, I find the reason for their failure to hire colored players difficult to believe as being sincere, in view of the fine record of colored ball players in and coming up to the big league. It has been said that the Yankees are desirous of maintaining a lily-white ball team.

"I wonder what the Yankee Front Office now thinks, after having their ace, Allie Reynolds, beaten in a pitcher's duel by Joe Black, a colored rookie, in his first year of pro ball, pitching the World Series. I imagine the defeat was rather galling. . . .

"Yours sincerely,
"Wesley Robert Wells."

ALMOST ONE YEAR to the day that Bob Wells called out the challenge, the Yankee front office made its long overdue pronouncement that it was bringing up Negro farm stars Vic Powers and Elston Howard.

Democratic-minded baseball fans will be keeping an keen eye focused on the Yanks' 1954 spring camp to see whether Bronx bosses Topping and Weiss give Powers and Howard a square shake—or whether this is just a phony ma-

neuver to temporarily get off the hook of public protest.

And what a tragedy if Wesley Robert Wells isn't around to keep up with that eagerly awaited event. How he'd like to see those walls come tumbling down at the Stadium!

WHAT A FINE THING if Jackie Robinson, Roy Campanella and Larry Doby stepped to the plate to swing their heavy lumber to save Wells from needless martyrdom.

But if Bob Wells, a fighter for his people and believer of peace, security and equality is to be saved, it's gonna take the beef of all the all-powerful labor movement.

Let all people who respect courage, honor and dignity immediately write Governor Knight at the State Capital in Sacramento, Calif., urging executive clemency for battling Bob Wells.

Time is running out.



Quotes from the Trade Union Newspapers

The States' Drive Against Labor

Action Will Tell

By Federated Press

Two leading "balance the budget" congressmen, Republican Curtis of Nebraska and Republican Reed of New York, staunchly deny they intend to cut out the insurance features of the social security program in favor of the disastrous "pay as you go" plan sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, welcome words—but we'll make our final judgment on the basis of congressional action, not pre-Congress speeches.

—CIO NEWS.

Another Smear Victim

Aaron Copland, an outstanding American composer, has been denied the lecture platform at Colorado university on grounds he belonged to the many "questionable" organizations. Another sliver has been whittled off the dwindling pillar of American Yet he is being vilified, ostracized.

free speech and free inquiry.

Copland, a Pulitzer prize winner, was scheduled to lecture on music, not politics. Whatever his political beliefs, his music—and he is almost universally recognized as one of America's foremost composers—reflects only a deep and abiding faith in the essentially free spirit of man. . . . cized, smeared. Students at Boulder are being deprived of the benefit of his genius. . . . Such is the technique of fear-and-smear. Such are the fruits of McCarthyism.

—Colorado Labor Advocate.

A Rose by Any Name

The plain and simple English language is being turned into gobbledygook by the promoters of the drive in the states against labor. Citing such slogans as "right to work" and "states rights" as "transparently fraudulent", the CIO convention offered these convenient defini-

tions: "By 'right to work' they really mean the right of sweatshop employers to work their employes for long hours and short pay. By 'states rights' the sweatshop brigade means the right of a state to enact harsher restrictions on the rights of workers to join unions than in other states."—Buffalo Union Leader.

No Shotgun Justice

In the din of charge and counter-charge so prevalent in the U. S. today, sometimes there comes to notice official action which inspires new faith in the free democratic way of life. Such action came from the court of appeals of the Dist. of Columbia in affirming a lower court's refusal to allow the NLRB to destroy the rights of many working men because some of their officers had not affirmed their non-Communist affidavits which they had previously filed. . . . Freedom and justice demand that guilt be personal, that the innocent shall not be made to suffer for the guilty. A basic common law principle, dating back many centuries, holds that it is better to let 99 guilty ones go free than to convict one innocent person. As the legislative arm of the federal government more and more abandons the legislative field to take up action in the executive and judicial fields, we see more and more shotgun justice. . . . Shotgun justice seldom catches the guilty and always injures the innocent.

—Trainman News

They Ought to Tell Us

The furore over Sen. McCarthy's latest "red spy" charges have obscured some important developments on the domestic front. Many feel that McCarthy's eruptions were timed so that they would at least divert the spotlight from disclosures that might embarrass the administration. . . . The plain facts

are that employment is down, money is tighter, certain types of building trades work is slackening off, nationally, department store sales thus far in the '53 Xmas period are down, and prices are still going up. It could be argued that none of the foregoing has reached alarming proportions but that is certainly not the point. A mild recession if allowed to run unchecked could speedily develop into a full-fledged depression.

—The Farmer-Labor Press.

Will We Have Government Hiring?

There is and always has been an inescapable connection between hollering "red plot" and the exploitation of human labor.

None of us was born yesterday and if we could have been scared out of existence by charges of "red plots" it would have happened in 1934 and there would have been no ILGWU today. Every member of our union will have to keep his eye peeled for what will follow the un-American invasion of San Francisco by Velde and his wrecking crew. They think they have developed an atmosphere and set the stage for an outright assault on everything we have won since 1934. They will be mistaken—as similar reactionaries have been mistaken in the past—but only if we maintain total solidarity and a sound understanding of what the phony politicians of these days are up to.

—ILWU Dispatcher.

Will We Have Government Hiring?

McCarthyism Enter the White House



The AFL News-Reporter and the International Union



—The Dispatcher (Longshoremen's and W

A chat with the reader



THERE is no grimmer portent for a neighborhood, we believe, than a deserted saloon. When the owner of the bar and grill closes his doors, sells his fixtures, and departs, it's a sure indication that the end of something or other is at hand. In Upper West Side where we live, something they call "slum clearance" is in operation. Acres upon acres of five story walk-up tenement houses are to be levelled to the ground to make way for a big housing project. But the housing project is not for us or our neighbors—it will provide modern apartments for well-to-do families. And what happens to the present tenants? They must go searching in the increasingly crowded slum areas for another apartment no better—and probably worse—than their present habitation.

BUT meanwhile as the city housing agency purchases one house at a time, the buildings become daily more dilapidated and run down.

We knew this process was going on in our neighborhood, for we were constantly encountering signs posted on boarded-up buildings: Property of New York Housing Authority; Renting Prohibited. But it was only when Flaherty's Bar and Grill on our corner failed to open last Monday morning that we realized that we were participating in the wake of a neighborhood. All of which confirms our conviction on this newspaper that housing is one of the most crucial problems of the American people. And that's why you'll find this issue getting more and more attention from us.

IT WAS in 1926 or thereabouts that we first fell in love with her. We had never seen her, of course, nor had we even a photograph to tell us whether she was dark or fair, short or tall. But that didn't matter. We were confident we knew all we

needed to know about her, for had we not read hundreds of her verse? We knew she was sprightly, amusing, clever, or as the word went in those days, brittle. For that was the Dorothy Parker, author of *Enough Rope* and other light verse which began appearing in the late 1920s.

WE NEVER communicated our devotion and as time passed we went on to other things. And so did Dorothy Parker, as we gathered from pieces which came out now and then over her byline in *New Masses*. Then came Spain and Dorothy Parker wrote one of the finest pieces produced by anybody concerning that epic struggle for the freedom of a people. That was the short story entitled *Soldiers of the Republic* which has found its way into at least two anthologies.

LAST WEEK we saw Dorothy Parker for the first time. She stood on the platform of the Amnesty rally at Manhattan Center. They have put the Smith Act defendants in jail, she said, hoping that they will be forgotten. "It's up to us," said Dorothy Parker quietly, "to see that they never will be forgotten. They did nothing to merit prison. . . . They thought—that's the thing—they thought. And it's a short step from being told what to think to being told not to think at all. Isn't what goes on in your own private, secret head your own? You can't just say, isn't this awful?" This, said Dorothy Parker, is the "right smack time" to fight for amnesty for political prisoners. Dorothy Parker's brief but pointed speech made us feel very good. Personally, we mean. It proved we were right more than 25 years ago, when unknown to her, we offered her our heart.—R.F.H.

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

- Christmas Spirit Lacking
- A Victory in Kentucky

THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT was absent this week in authorities who refused simple justice to persecuted Negroes in many parts of the country. Talmadge refused to commute the life prison term of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons (see story elsewhere in this paper); New Jersey authorities continued to insist that Jesse Duke, the Negro who has spent most of his life on Georgia chaingangs since he was 13, be sent back to a living death for a crime he could not have committed. He was arrested when 13 for stealing automobiles, although he could not drive an auto and has not yet learned. Out on the West Coast, John Wesley Wells, still faces death for having hurled a cuspidor at a taunting guard, with California authorities looking the other way despite Christmas. Nor was President Eisenhower moved to a compassionate act in staying the execution of two Negro soldiers, Herman P. Dennis, Jr., and Robert W. Burns, railroaded without proper defense by an Army court martial in 1949 on a rape and murder charge.

IT WAS BRIGHTER in Louisville, Ky., where a Negro attorney, C. Ewbank Tucker, aided by groups of Negroes and whites, established the legal rights of Negroes to ignore the customs of segregation in train and bus stations. Louisville again scored this Christmas season when two Negro doctors, one a 30-year-old Negro woman pediatrician, were appointed as instructor in the University of Louisville Medical School—a first in the South.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S legislative conference last week ducked the issue of civil rights. . . . Orion Johnson, a teen-age Negro convicted and sentenced to death on a murder charge in Florida, received a reprieve, allowing attorneys to file appeals. . . . Johnson defended himself against a sheriff. And down in Buena Vista, Ga., three Negro prisoners took Sheriff W. E. Henson's gun and keys, locked him in a cell and left town. It required a blow torch to free the sheriff; the three escapees have not been found.

The Worker

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

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1953—Yanks, Gavilan, Lakers, Comebacks...

IT WAS QUITE a year in the world of sports. Let's ramble along and hit the high spots. BASEBALL saw the Yankees role to their fifth straight American League championship, the first really easy one as Cleveland's hot pursuit faded away and the White Sox didn't quite have it. Then the champs, led by superlative pitching and team balance, went on to bust all precedent by knocking off the National League champs, the Dodgers in six games as little Billy Martin, a .256 hitter, came up with a phenomenal Series and Chuck Dressen, Dodger manager, made at least three moves which smacked of over-cautious tightening up and conceding the battle.

BASKETBALL saw the pro equivalents of the Yanks, the big and fearsome Minneapolis Lakers, overcome the New York Knickerbockers in the final playoff, with the big three of Mikan, Pollard and Mikkelsen (Lopat, Reynolds and Raschi) not yet ready for the cleaners. Look like they can do it again, too.

In college basketball Seton Hall, led by the fabulous Walter Dukes, swept the National Invitation Tournament at the Garden, and Indiana won the NCAA tourney. The two did not meet, but the Jersey School had the better overall record and was considered the best in the land.

BOXING saw Kid Gavilan, an undersung fighter from Cuba, finally emerge from the shadow of the peerless Ray Robinson and establish himself as a great champion on his own and "fighter of the year." Rocky Marciano, giving some signs of being the choosey Dempsey kind of champion, defended his title only once and that against the aged Joe Walcott, who he knocked out in the first. Archie Moore, new light heavy champ, also had his title in the deep freezer while cashing in on a few non-title scraps He'll give Maxim a return go in Miami soon. Bobo Olson, a gutty, clever scrapper from out of Hawaii, beat Randy Turpin for the open middleweight title.

FOOTBALL—Unbeaten Maryland was generally ranked first after Notre Dame's upset tie with Iowa. The two don't play, the Irish ducking post season scraps though continuing their 10-game schedule a week longer than the other colleges.

In the pros, the Cleveland Browns, most consistently successful football team ever, amazed with 10 out of 11 to romp through their division title, the champion Detroit Lions made it with a tighter squeak in their division, and the two meet Sunday at Briggs Stadium for the payoff. Bam!

THAT'S the bare outline. There

was the wild excitement generated by the shift of the 7th place Boston Braves to Milwaukee, and the fabulous surge to second place, with the breaking of all league attendance records.

There was the angry uproar over television fight brutality when the referee let an outclassed defenseless fighter named Jimmy Collins be battered down ten times in one round by lightweight champ Carter without stopping it. The outrage from all over the nation may have helped some, though it had been admitted openly that fights are prolonged over TV to get in the maximum number of commercials. (Abe Green, former NBA head, in "Sporting News").

There were the comebacks—Virgil Trucks, castoff by Detroit and St. Louis, emerging as a 20 game winner with the White Sox; Carl Furillo, down to .246 in 1952 with an eye ailment, bouncing back to win the National League batting title; Babe Didrickson, that great woman athlete, undergoing a major operation and coming back to play fine golf again.

MEMORIES—the key double-header of the year in the AL, the Yanks turning back the White Sox charge to end the race in August as Whitey Ford spun a 1-0 shut-out in the opener with big John Mize blasting a typical pinch single to win it in the 9th, then Kazava missing a no hitter by the margin of Bob Boyd's double in the 9th.

Carl Furillo suddenly leaving first base to race for the Giant dugout where he went down in a heap with Leo Durocher and suffered a broken hand which may have oddly enough, guaranteed him the batting title. . . . The deflation of the built-up TV idol, Chuck Davey, gamely doing his best against the pro, Kid Gavilan, the boy against the man. . . . Bob Mathias, double Olympic decathlon winner and star football back, deciding not to play for Stanford in his senior year, blasting the lack of real sportsmanship compared



FIGHTER OF THE YEAR
Kid Gavilan

to the Olympic spirit. . . . Buddy Young and other Negro players of the Baltimore Colts stalking out of the Lord Baltimore Hotel when a Negro guest at a big dinner was refused service at the bar. The rest of the team following. . . . The first good baseball novel, "The Southpaw," by Mark Harris (Liberty Book Club selection for January, don't miss it) . . .

IT WAS A year that saw fast crumbling of most of the remaining fortresses of discrimination in our National Pastime, with the Chicago Cubs bringing up two Negro infielders, Baker and Banks, and signing Luis Marques for the 1954 season, the A's bringing in pitcher Bob Trice, the Cincy Reds signing on a Negro infielder, Charley Harmon, from Tulsa, the Yanks bringing up Vic Power and Elston Howard from Kansas City—then trading the hard hitting Power to the A's for Byrd and Robinson. . . .

What'll happen to Howard in St. Petersburg in February? That's just one of the interesting sports stories coming up in 1954. Hang around.

A very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all.

mother of the champion....

"MRS. LILY BROOKS, 69, Mother of Joe Louis," was the typical small headline in the obituary sections.

Quite a woman was Mrs. Brooks. Many Detroiters who saw a slight, graying figure on a street corner speaking up for the rights of the Negro people at the time of the racist rioting over the Sojourner Truth houses never suspected that this was the mother of the greatest heavyweight champion of all times.

Born on a scrabbly tenant farm near Lafayette, Ala., Joe Louis' mother was the daughter of a former slave. She married Monroe Barrow, a tenant farmer, and there were eight children. When little Joe was three years old his toilworn father died. Seven years later Mrs. Barrow married Patrick Brooks, a widower with small children of his own. Brooks went up ahead to Detroit and got a job as a laborer at Ford, and two years later Mrs. Brooks brought the large family up to join him in what Joe re-

calls as a sort of Grapes of Wrath pilgrimage with his mother in the role of Ma Joad.

While in Detroit to cover the second Louis-Pastor fight in September of 1939, this writer interviewed Mrs. Brooks for the Worker, spending several hours in the Brooks' pleasant frame house. It is true that she wanted Joe to be a violin player, never liked prize fighting, and always hoped he would retire long before he did. But it is also true that she took immense pride in her son.

"They talk about Joe being a 'natural' fighter and one paper said he makes all the right moves by instinct," Mrs. Brooks said with her gentle, knowledge-filled smile. "But I'm his mother and I can tell you of the many nights he would come home from a day's work at the River Rouge plant, eat supper, go to the gymnasium to box, and come home real late, bruised and tired and discouraged. It didn't come 'natural' with Joe, believe me. He

made himself what he became and it was not easy."

Mrs. Brooks was a woman with the salty wit of the people. When asked whether she had ever had occasion to spank Joe as a child, she pursed her lips and thought back for a moment, then answered with a smile:

"I reckon I hold a few decisions over him."

I remember on the day I interviewed her one of the Detroit papers had one of those miserable chauvinistic sports cartoons, the kind you don't see much of any more. It purported to show Joe training for the Pastor fight by dozing beneath a tree.

Yes, Mrs. Brooks had something to say about that. She found it too foolish to get excited about. With quiet wisdom she observed:

"Now how can anybody be lazy and get to be the best in the world at what he sets out to be?"

The mother of the champion was quite a champion herself.

—L. R.

Your Problems and Mine

Discipline

Jean Josephs

DISCIPLINE? Oh, that's easy—we give him ten cents a day when he's good. It's expensive, but it works."

This was the child-training method of a prosperous middle-class woman whose four-year-old son I knew. Everything can be bought, was her reasoning—even the good behavior of one's own child.

But money is still a problem in every household—not only how to get enough wages to pay the butcher, the baker, and the tax collector, but also how to explain to Johnny or Jane why you can't buy the electric train this Christmas or why last year's winter coat will have to be lengthened and worn another season.

Children learn about money very early, when they first tag along with Mommy to the grocery store, or find out that pennies can buy bubble gum. Even the pre-school child is able to understand that he can't buy everything he sees, though he knows his parents do their best for his comfort and happiness.

How does a young child know this? The basic love and concern of his parents is something he absorbs through his bones and doesn't need to be told; the child who belongs fully in his family and knows that he is wanted, can accept. "No, we can't afford to buy that" in answer to his requests.

Sometimes it's hard, because

the stores, the ads, and what other children have, all conspire to make him want a lot of things—to eat, or wear, or to play with.

Often too, busy parents, particularly working mothers, who are away from their children a lot, find it hard to refuse. But it is generally the child who isn't sure of his place in the family, or is used to being bribed or appeased by presents, who is constantly demanding.

This same prosperous mother I quoted above went on a vacation one winter and arranged that this four-year-old should be given a present each night that she was away. The little boy was not satisfied with his grand gifts, rarely played with them, but continued to ask for more and to whine for his Mommy.

AROUND the age of four or five, a child can be given an allowance of five or ten cents a week, so that he can begin planning for himself, and so that his parents' gifts can be limited to birthdays, holidays and occasional surprises. The allowance needs to increase, of course, as the child grows, in accordance with the family income and the child's practical needs, such as lunch money, carefare, etc.

Parents need to feel free in this area as in every other to limit firmly the amount of money given the child, as well as the gifts, to match the real family situation, and to tell the child honestly why these limits

are set. There is no reason why workers' children can't understand and share the true economic conditions of their homes, although obviously they should not be over-burdened with problems they are too young to solve.

The question of paying children for work done around the house, or having the allowance depend upon certain chores, often arises. The family should be seen as a unit, however, in which every one pitches in and does his share of work, so this work should not be paid for. It is part of the child's responsibility as a member of the unit, and jobs for him can begin as soon as he is old enough to understand what's going on. This is usually also between four and five, when helping Mommy or Daddy or going to the store alone is still a big privilege. At 10 or 11, these jobs may no longer be so attractive, but they have always been part of the child's life, and his responsibilities have grown with



his capacities, he will more easily accept them.

Many mothers who are busy, particularly if they hold jobs too, feel that it takes too much of their time to let children help around the house, especially when they are very young. But spending a little time this way when the kids are young even if it means getting the work done less well, pays off a hundred-fold later on. That extra half hour that Junior took to mix the chocolate pudding, or the broken saucer that Ann's setting the table with, are well rewarded a few years later when you come home one snowy night late from work to find dinner hot and ready!

PARENTS should not hesitate to insist that each member of the family do his job—in proportion to his abilities—to keep the family going. If father helps mother with the housework, it is easier and more natural for the children to help too, and more logical to insist that each do his part.

Parents must guard against unreasonable demands, of course such as making big sister mind baby brother all day Saturday when everyone else is out roller-skating; they should try, when conditions permit, to share the work and not overburden the child. But it is neither necessary nor desirable to pay for work done at home by members of the family. The work is one thing, the allowance is another—it is something that the child needs just like a pair of shoes or a hair cut, and should be given in that spirit, when possible, and explained frankly when not possible.

The allowance should not be used as a stick held over the child for good behavior; then you are really trying to buy "goodness" as the well-to-do lady did. It is to be considered the child's right, if you can afford it, as a member of the family community. Other ways, more directly related to the issue of conflict, must be found for purposes of discipline.

With the beginning of the teens, money often becomes a bigger problem than anything else; this will be discussed next week in an article dealing with the adolescent years.

(Continued on Page 14)



IT'S ON THE HOUSE

Winter brings the danger of Gas poisoning

By Federated Press

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following column was written by doctors of the Security Plan of Dist. 65, Distributive Processing & Office Workers (CIO).

During the warm months, many people are affected by food poisoning. Bacteria get into foods and cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea which lasts about 24 hours and then disappears.

During the winter months many people are affected by nausea, vomiting and bellyaches—resembling closely the summer food poisoning of infections. However, there is one big difference. In the winter, food poisoning symptoms may be caused by carbon monoxide poisoning.

Carbon monoxide is an extremely poisonous gas without any odor. It is formed from the partial or incomplete combustion of fuels and particularly gas—the gas used in refrigerators, stoves, furnaces, space heaters and other appliances commonly used in the home.

NOT ONLY FROM CARS

Most people think that carbon monoxide poisoning and death occur chiefly when someone tries to commit suicide by letting his car run in a closed garage. It is true that this is a certain way of committing suicide, but many more people are either killed or become seriously ill at home with carbon monoxide poisoning, because of a defectively operating furnace, gas refrigerator or other appliance.

In 1952 close to 200 persons were known to have died from accidental carbon monoxide poisoning resulting from use of defective gas appliances.

Even small amounts of carbon monoxide, the amounts formed for example in a car from combustion of gasoline, can cause carbon monoxide poisoning. Such symptoms as headache, faintness, dizziness and nausea are common complaints of persons who have been driving a car for many hours on the road in heavy traffic, or who have a slow leak of

carbon monoxide from a home appliance.

Elderly persons are especially susceptible to the effects of carbon monoxide. Many of them occupy single-room dwellings containing a bed, some kitchen equipment and sometimes a gas refrigerator. To save fuel or to keep warm, the windows are kept shut during the winter.

Carbon monoxide from a slight gas leak, or from incomplete combustion in a defective gas appliance, can accumulate in the room during the night or day and cause serious sickness or even death.

In New York City the Health Dept. found that poorly operating gas refrigerators killed many people. Even more important, the health officers tested gas ranges and gas heaters and found that these were a more serious source of carbon monoxide poisoning than refrigerators.

Many deaths have occurred from the use of gas heaters in bedrooms at night, particularly if the heaters have no flues, or if no windows are open to supply fresh air. The danger of carbon monoxide poisoning is increased many times during winter months because ventilation of homes is much poorer than during warm weather.

ROOMS SHOULD BE AIRED

Any room containing a gas or heating appliance, such as kitchen, bedrooms and cellars, should be completely aired at least once daily. If a gas heater is used in a room, be sure that it is flued, or keep the window open a little as long as it is in operation.

A second precaution is to have all gas appliances, ranges, water heaters, room heaters, refrigerators and similar appliances inspected and serviced before use at the beginning of the cold months by a conscientious mechanic. Usually the gas company mechanics are qualified to check such appliances, or the manufacturer of the appliances should be consulted if the gas company cannot help.

Your Health

Colds, Coughs & Cough Medicines

By Federated Press

ALMOST EVERYONE gets at least one cold a year, and many people have two or three colds a year. After or during most colds, a cough appears which can become annoying but which in most cases disappears by itself without treatment of any kind. If medical science discover a way of preventing colds, doctors could prevent complications of colds such as sinusitis, bronchitis and other conditions which cause cough.

But there is no known way of preventing colds. Cold vaccines don't work. Special diets rich in vitamins and minerals, vitamin mixtures of all kinds, anti-histamine pills, exercises and cold showers all have been tried and found useless.

Nor can much be done for the cold itself. About the best remedy is to stay in bed for a day, avoid excitement and over-exertion, and just mop up the secretions with tissue paper. Hot drinks, alcoholic toddies, hot fruit juices, aspirin, anti-histamine drugs and countless other remedies have been tried and found relatively useless.

And that goes for the cough that follows a cold. A druggist can sell you almost 150 cough remedies made by different drug manufacturers. It is doubtful that any one of them is necessary or useful in treating a cough following a cold.

MOST COUGHS following a cold clear up by themselves in from one to three weeks. Hot drinks of water, tea or lemonade, a gargle with hot salt (½ teaspoonful to a glass) and inhaling steam for 20 minutes—any one or combination of these can help reduce the cough tickle. Sucking on a simple candy drop may also help.

But it isn't necessary to buy a cough syrup for such coughs, since it has never been proven that they help more than a candy drop, steam inhalation,

hot drinks or gargles. And sometimes cough syrups upset the stomach and cause constipation.

If the cough is troublesome, interferes with sleep or is accompanied by fever, pain in the chest or blood in the sputum, don't assume that it is caused by a cold and don't rush to buy a cough remedy. See your doctor. The cough may be caused by sinusitis, acute bronchitis or by an infection of the lung.

Your doctor will attempt to make a precise diagnosis of the cause of the cough and treat the cause. If the cause of the cough is successfully removed or altered, then the cough will get better. If a cough is caused by pneumonia, an antibiotic will clear up the pneumonia and thus relieve the cough.

DOCTORS prescribe cough remedies without much enthusiasm because they know that the simple cough following a cold will clear up by itself and that the cough caused by an infection of the bronchi or lungs will disappear only when the infection has been overcome.

This same principle holds with respect to the chronic cough, that is, a cough lasting more than a month or two. Don't assume that a chronic cough is caused by cigaret smoking. There are many causes for a chronic cough and only a careful history and physical examination by a doctor, and an x-ray of the chest, can spot the cause of the cough and thus lead to relief of the cough.

Tuberculosis is still an important cause of sickness and death of working people and that is why every voluntary health organization such as the Health Insurance Plan, the Natl. Tuberculosis Assn. and the health departments urge that every person over 12 should have a chest x-ray at least once a year; that every pregnant woman should have a chest x-ray some time



A-Bombs

(Continued from Page 4)

of air bases directed at other nations. It noted its agreement to a Big Four conference in Berlin. But it also pointed out the need of a Big Five meeting, which would include China, if world tensions were to be reduced fundamentally.

Returning to Eisenhower's specific plan on atomic energy the Soviet reply pointed out that the President would allot only a small part of fissionable materials to peaceful purposes.

"Hence it follows," the Soviet statement said, "that the main part of the atomic materials will, as before, be directed to the production of new atomic and hydrogen bombs, and that there remains the full possibility of a further accumulation of the atomic weapon and the creation of new types of this weapon of even greater destructive power."

The Soviet reply hammered away at the fact that Eisenhower's proposal allows continued production of A bombs and H bombs without even limiting the use of these hideous weapons. "But the necessity of prohibiting the atomic weapon is not mentioned in the President's speech," the Soviet Union notes.

THEN the Soviet Union reaffirms its proposal for "the unconditional banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons as well as of other types of weapons of mass destruction with the simultaneous establishment of a strict international control over this banning."

In the UN the Soviet Union has proposed just that. And international control includes inspection. Soviet delegates Gromyko and Vishinsky have said in numerous debates. Vishinsky has pointed out that the international atomic control agency would be able to come to the Soviet Union, "to see, smell and taste" Soviet atomic materials.

The Soviet statement proposed that "not some part but the whole mass of atomic material be directed completely to peaceful aims, which would open up unheard of possibilities for the progress of industry, agriculture and transport; for the employment of the most valuable atomic discoveries; for the improvement of machines in many fields of their employment; and for further and higher progress in science."

IN ACCEPTING Eisenhower's proposal for negotiations the Soviet Union requested clarification as to whether the U. S. favors a ban on A and H bombs and a pledge not to use them. In entering discussion with the U. S. the Soviet Union asks that a proposal of its own be considered, to wit:

"The states taking part in the agreement, guided by their wish for reducing international tension, undertake solemn and unconditional pledges not to use atomic, hydrogen or other weapons of mass destruction."

With both statements on record we have been deluged with propaganda on radio, television and in the newspapers to the effect that the Soviet proposal calls for a "mere" paper pledge not to use atomic weapons. We are also told that it was the U. S. representatives who had proposed through the Baruch plan elimination of atomic bombs under a strict inspection system.

But the record will show that the Baruch plan proposed no such thing. The Baruch plan proposed an international agency which would own and control all atomic materials everywhere. The Soviet Union has favored an international agency which will control and inspect the enforcement of a ban on the production of atomic weapons.

What then does Dulles mean when he says the Soviet proposal does not catch the spirit of the Eisenhower proposal? Dulles resents the fact that the Soviet Union stresses the banning of the bomb if atomic war danger is to be eliminated. Dulles thereby admits that elimination of the bombs is

not the object of the Eisenhower proposal.

WHERE DO our interests as Americans lie in this matter? Eisenhower has said in his speech:

"The United States would seek more than the mere reduction or elimination of atomic materials for military purposes."

"It is not enough to take this weapon out of the hands of the soldiers. It must be put into the hands of those who will know how to strip its military casing and adapt it to the arts of peace."

But in his specific proposals Eisenhower makes no reference to these worthy aims. His proposals neither eliminate nor reduce atomic materials for war. He assigns only a small part of such materials for peaceful purposes. He allows the atomic weapons race to continue.

But admittedly the "elimination of atomic materials for military purposes" is in the American interest.

How can that be accomplished without banning the bomb? Nor should it be a ban on paper. It should be a ban through an international agency which uses a strict system of inspection to enforce the ban on the bombs.

The American people will support negotiations between our country and the Soviet Union to lift the danger of atomic destruction from our heads. The year 1954 can bring that about if the negotiations are entered into in good faith, if the aim of the negotiations is to ban the weapons of hell from the face of the earth.

Wires should deluge the White House approving talks between our country and the Soviet Union. Wires and letters from individuals, and resolutions from labor organizations, should urge negotiations leading to the ban of the A bomb and H bomb.

Beria

(Continued from Page 4)

matter of public record because he kept them out of the record. He used his undoubted ability to rise to the very top in party and government leadership.

Only after Stalin died did he begin to reveal his criminal aims. Only when he thought he had the opportunity did he make his bid for power. Only then were his criminal deeds exposed. As the indictment puts it:

"After the death of J. V. Stalin, when imperialist reactionary forces increased their subversive activities against the Soviet state, Beria proceeded to intensify his actions in order to attain his criminal aims, primarily by utilizing MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs) organs for the seizure of power, which made it possible in a short period of time to lay bare the true face of the traitor to his motherland and to take decisive measures to put an end to his hostile activity."

CONSIDERABLE surprise was expressed here when shortly after Beria was arrested the New York Times correspondent cabled that all was calm in the Soviet Union. Soviet workers and public organizations passed resolutions supporting the action of the Central Committee of the party in removing Beria and placing charges against him.

If there were no jitters in the USSR and no "struggle for power" the Beria case did produce some interesting hallucinations in our country. Thus, McCarthy and members of his committee actually "saw" Beria in Argentina, in other Latin American countries, in Spain and various points on the globe.

The contrasting calm in the Soviet Union is not hard to explain. They have had much experience there not only with the heroism and great deeds of socialist construction. They also have experienced renegacy, betrayal of the working class movement, and traitors. And their experience has taught them that the apprehension and removal of traitors from high places does not weaken them, but strengthens their system.

It is generally conceded that the

reason the Soviet government had no fifth column in World War II is that they had removed a potential fifth column with the Trotskyists and Bukharinites.

Therefore the Soviet people felt no dismay about the removal of Beria. True he had plotted to use this high post of leadership to sabotage agricultural advances and cause a food shortage. But they don't have a food shortage in the Soviet Union. They are pushing their program for agricultural development unhindered.

IT IS ASKED why the Soviet workers condemned Beria even before his trial. The reason lies first in the fact that Beria had been a leader of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The Central Committee was the body which first unmasked Beria and heard the case. It had full right to act on one of its members. And the Soviet people had unlimited confidence in the collective leadership and responsibility of the Central Committee.

Secondly, under Soviet law an investigation of criminal action precedes a trial. Thus, in a case some months ago preliminary investigation revealed the false nature of charges placed against a group of doctors wrongly accused of plotting murder. The case never came to trial and there was no miscarriage of justice because the facts came out in the preliminary investigation.

Similarly in the Beria case the pre-trial investigation produced such documentary and corroborative evidence that Beria and the co-conspirators admitted their crimes when confronted with it. These facts enabled Soviet people to express themselves in favor of severe punishment of the plotters.

Charity

(Continued from Page 1)

privileged children" and spent a measly \$302,000 for the children.

We learned that there are traders on the people's horror of cancer who raised moneys for a non-existent National Cancer Hospital. The traffickers in this trade raised \$630,000 between November 1949 and early 1951 and \$435,000 went to the fund-raiser.

Witnesses told of men and women who garbed themselves in the clothes of priests and nuns to rob the public. It is a shameful picture but can you be astounded when we live in a setup which permits the federal government to become a charity organization for billionaires, lavishly handing them our natural resources. I submit that these giant double-dealers dwarf the chiselers who corral unfortunates and shady individuals to wear nun's clothes to pile the dollars up for them.

BUT THAT IS ANOTHER,

though a related story. We want to talk a little more about those whose trade on our people's humanity to filch lives of abundance for themselves. Like, for example, the story of one George Bieler who was as adept in this racket as any who appeared at the hearings. Oh, yes, he was punished for his deeds: back in 1951 he paid \$255 in Magistrate's Court for violating a city ordinance in fraud while he was in charge of soliciting for the Bronx chapter of the Disabled American Veterans. The witness was reluctant to talk, at first, but he warmed up for some reason, perhaps because he felt that if he was not among friends he was at least among enterprising men who understood the advantages of free, private enterprise.

He recounted, "with chuckles of amusement" as the New York Times reported, how he passed among his prospective victims as a priest, Father Alexander, and that he had a crew of twelve men working for him in the very corridors of the Bronx Borough Hall, telephoning customers and using the names of outstanding public individuals allegedly without their knowledge. Some, like Mayor-elect Wagner gave their names to be used as honorary members

of the organization, but denied giving their permission to use their names to raise funds.

ANOTHER told how he invested \$2,000 in crisp dollar bills to collect for the National Cancer Hospital of America which he ran up to \$630,000 crisp, or crumpled, dollars. He would send you a brand new green dollar and ask you to match it with as much, or more, "to save the life of five-year old Johnny Jones, the kid around the corner." It developed that his hospital had no facilities for the detection of cancer, as the literature claimed, nor even, that there was a hospital.

We learned that the Kings County Council of the Marine Corps League, according to sworn testimony, got \$67,244 and spent \$4,000 on welfare work which consisted of installing some radio and TV sets for hospitals and taking a few disabled veterans to prize fights.

The hearings brought forth the fact that there is no federal or state law to supervise charity organizations. We learn that New York's city ordinances exempt from permit requirements any organization that calls itself religious; hence the "nun" and priest racket where women in homemade or rented nun robes do their stuff on the street-corners of the city.

Now the legislators, having roamed about in the dark corners of charity, have retired to consider ways and means to halt this grand larceny. A number of proposals have been mentioned: that the collectors wear large flamboyant buttons and that all who raise funds register in state offices and make their record available to the public.

CERTAIN it is that the public needs protection from these get-rich-quick Wallingfords. Certainly the charity racket has grown to the proportions of a Wall Street business. But the public, and especially labor and progressive organizations, must be on their toes against legislation that would hamper worthy causes from raising funds, like those that helped the Spanish refugees, the victims of Franco.

A word on the phenomenal rise of contributions—\$4,000,000,000—to charity organizations, those that are recognized as legitimate, as well as these that are flim-flam schemes.

Charity, in this day and age, if ever it has been, is no answer to the needs of the people. It is a national disgrace that our federal government does not appropriate sufficient subsidies to conquer cancer, polio and other diseases. And it is a blot on humanity that rackets like the National Kid's Day can flourish in a country that will expend fifty billions a year to deal out death and has not a single penny to guarantee our children a better life.

Georgia

(Continued from Page 6)

we began to unfurl a tremendous ten-foot banner. As we reached the top we turned and faced it to the city:

"Free Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram!"

We went inside. And we found that though the people of this city had forced open the door for us, Talmadge and his men had not changed. It was streamlined. This year, it was cameras, not guns, that we faced.

They had worked out an elaborate routine intended to intimidate us. In the Governor's outer office a secretary demanded our names and home cities. As we spoke them, a stenographer typed them crisply on a card, which was handed to a man guarding the door to the inner sanctum.

As he read off the names, each in turn, he would open the door a crack, just wide enough so the delegate could go through. When my turn came, I saw why.

INSIDE, a blaze of lights blinded me for a moment, and I heard a voice say, "Over to the left please." The lights went off, and

I saw the same photographer from the steps outside, focusing the same movie camera on the doorway. Surely, no newsreel ever got such courtesies.

Dr. Terrell led our group. Since we had to wait, we got a chair for her, and placed it directly in front of the door through which Gov. Talmadge had to come.

"His Honor, the Governor of the State of Georgia!"

He cut the visit short, refusing to even hear our petition, and said, "Go to the Parole Board."

The two blank-faced men from the Parole and Pardons Board had to hear what Gov. Talmadge would not.

For half an hour, Negro women, many from the heartland of the South, spoke with such force this election year that even these tired-faced men seemed to retreat a little.

"I represent 1,500 members of the Georgia Federation of Colored Women's Club," Mrs. Mamie Reese told them. "They couldn't all be here, but I speak for every single one of them!"

They may have recognized the blonde movie actress Karen Morley, when she said "Had I been in Mrs. Ingram's place, I would have been freed!"

And when Mrs. Terrell spoke there was a kind of awe in their faces. "Four fifths of the world's population is colored," she taught them, "and they know this verdict is based not on guilt, but on prejudice!"

Back at the 'Y, late in the afternoon now, we gathered under the chairmanship of Mrs. Reese, and heard the new poem by Miss Beulah Richardson, "The Revolt of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram."

ONE of those listening was Mrs. Ingram's daughters, Mrs. Geneva Rushin. As she sat there, tears started down her cheeks. The rapt silence was followed by a thunder of applause as we all rose to pay tribute to this powerful Negro poet.

We came from so many places, the Miami Peace Conference, the Methodist and Baptist churches of Georgia, the Civil Rights Congress of New York, the railroad workers Local 606 of Missouri, leather workers.

We heard Mrs. Rosalie McGee, whose martyred husband, Willie McGee, died at the hands of just such a legal mob in Mississippi.

We heard the strong clarion voice of Mrs. Walker who lives here in Atlanta call to us.

"Today marks another step in the rising up of women as women."

Then we saw a white woman in a plain tweed coat make her way toward the front.

"I am from the Atlanta Peace Council." Stopped, looking for a way to say it. "Look," she said. "I've been a domestic worker. I'm working in a factory now." She turned to the crowd, her eyes searching out the Negro women.

"Do you think the Big Boys care about me, any more than they care about you? They treat you worse, but they don't have any use for me either."

"Let's stop piddling! It takes action to get Mrs. Ingram free. Let's start worrying our state government, picket, if necessary. I hereby pledge my support!"

When we left for home, after a dinner lovingly prepared by the Negro community's leaders, we knew history had happened. And we knew too that this new Atlanta was no accident, no marvelous explosion of strength like a meteor out of nothing—it had been planned for, hoped for, the young Negro woman who had come South ten days before we had worked, we had all worked.

Surely, we can free Mrs. Ingram—soon.

[The writer, Belle Lundeen, is one of the white members of the Committee for Equal Justice who last Christmas went to Georgia on the delegation to visit Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram in Reidsville, Georgia prison. Mrs. Ingram and her two teen-age sons are serving life sentences for resisting the attack of a white shortstopper.]

SOVIET

(Continued from Page 5)

out of his wages as is the case in capitalist countries, but at the expense of the state.

Social insurance is administered by the trade unions. Out of the billions of rubles provided by the state for social insurance, they pay temporary disablement allowances, pensions, the expense of maintaining workers in sanatoria and health resorts, allowances to large families and unmarried mothers, the cost of holiday arrangements for workers' children, free medical service and so on.

Last year, the state social insurance budget was nearly two and a half times as great as in the prewar year 1940.

The trade unions use the state social insurance funds constantly to enlarge the number of rest homes, sanatoria and health resorts. In the period 1943-53 the trade unions provided facilities for 3,837,000 industrial, office and professional workers in sanatoria and health resorts, and for 9,267,000 in rest homes.

Much is being done by way of protecting the health and improving the working conditions of women. They are given every assistance in bringing up their children. A broad network of creches, kindergartens and summer children's sanatoria has been created for this purpose.

In the period 1949 to 1953, the trade unions provided holiday facilities during the summer and winter vacations for 12,588,000 children, spending for this purpose, in 1953 alone, 940 million rubles out of trade union and state social insurance funds.

THE NUMBER of medical institutions is constantly expanding; new hospitals, out-patient hospitals, polyclinics and maternity homes are being built. Free service is rendered to our people by nearly a million qualified doctors and medical personnel of other grades. The national income rose 83 percent between 1940 and 1951 and advanced another 11 percent in 1952.

In the period of the fifth five-year plan the national income will increase by at least 60 percent and, allowing for reduction of re-

tail prices, real wages and salaries will rise by at least 35 percent.

The five-year plan envisages an approximately 70 percent increase in industrial output in 1955, as compared with 1950, or a three-fold increase compared with pre-war.

Already this year the volume of industrial output is roughly 2.5 times greater than in 1940.

Thanks to the successes achieved in the development of heavy industry, the conditions have been created in our country for a steep rise in output of articles of popular consumption. The scale of production is expanding so considerably that the projected 65 percent increase in output of articles of popular consumption will be already considerably exceeded in 1954 instead of 1955, as the plan provided, and state and cooperative retail trade will be about 70 percent greater than in 1950. Agriculture is steadily developing and meeting the country's requirements in food and raw materials.

WALL STREET

(Continued from Page 5)

cur: "How long, O Lord, how long?"

NOW WHAT? Will Krupp and Flick be content to remain junior partners of Morgan, Rockefeller and duPont?

Already the evidence says "No!" The Wall Street Journal topped off its story about the Ruhr barons' squeeze on Britain with a survey of the impact on U. S. business. And it came up with this: "A check with American manufacturers of heavy industrial equipment, electrical equipment and machine tools shows that many of them are feeling the squeeze of German competition."

The Wall Street Journal goes on to quote a number of company executives. One Pittsburgh sales vice-president says: "It's just ruining American foreign business." Couple this with the new decline of U. S. trade (in October, a three percent decline in exports from 1952; a 11.3 percent decline in imports), and there is a substantial basis for some slight reconsideration of the whole question.

For it is a truism that economic warfare ends in the shooting kind. And if the cold-eyed men who sub-

sidized and stood up to their ears beside Adolf Hitler in the blood he shed from 1933 to 1945 are now engaged in the capitalist sport of murdering American competitors, it is a naive soul who could believe they would shrink from murdering America.

ALL THIS is but a roundabout way of saying that the solid front of U. S. big business in support of this policy of rearming West Germany and giving free hand to Hitler's ex-generals, while still very solid, is exhibiting evidence of strain. The big boys are beginning to worry.

No one doubts, of course, that in any case of a choice between the interests of their nation and country, and their partnership interests in German industry, they will always and without exception gravitate to the source of maximum profit. But it will be harder for them to do so. An entire strata of middle-sized and small American businessmen are being hurt by their policies. Labor and the people have most to lose by their policies.

The time seems more than ripe, therefore, for a great upsurge of activity in our country in behalf of honest negotiations with the Soviet Union to settle the German question. And to settle it on the basis of a democratic, peaceful Germany.

If even Morgan, Rockefeller and duPont suspect the German Krupps and Flicks will try to doublecross them, how much more valid is the opposition of the American people to the German policy of President Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles!

TRIAL

(Continued from Page 7)

the first time that he was "taught" that the Communists intended to kidnap the President and the Cabinet. Berenice Baldwin admitted that she had not read any theoretical works circulated by the Communist Party, but she "knew" what the Communist intended to do.

Hundley, acting as the orchestra leader conducting his creatures as they "sing" their prefabricated lies assembled in FBI offices, seems smugly assured of a conviction. And the judge, although not sure, if the record is to be trusted, just what the defendants are charged with, seems just as intent upon helping to put them away.

THE WORKERS are not so sure. To them the defendants are charged with no more than a militant shop steward is accused of by a company personnel man—being a "Red." They are fighting McCarthyism when they run up against it in their shops. So they ask: Why should they support McCarthyism when it comes dished up in "legality"?

Ultimately, the outcome of this vastly different Smith Act trial depends upon whether the workers' interpretation of what goes on in Judge Picard's court has as much or more weight than a battery of government lawyers, a parade of stoolies and a genial-faced, condescending judge.

But the fact that the workers of Detroit DO have an interpretation of this trial makes it different and can affect its outcome.

HEALTH

(Continued from Page 12)

during her pregnancy; that every person with severe diabetes should have a chest x-ray at least twice a year (diabetics are more susceptible to TB) and that children as well as adults who have been exposed to a person with active pulmonary tuberculosis should have an x-ray of the chest at once and repeated as often as the doctor thinks necessary.

Chest x-rays are especially important for persons who smoke cigarettes excessively (pack a day or more). There seems little doubt that excessive cigaret

Letters from Readers

GE's Wilson Should Read This Letter

I READ an article in a magazine several weeks ago in which Charles E. Wilson of General Motors was discussing how he spent his Sundays. While I don't remember the exact words, what he said was something like this:

"I do the same on Sundays as my workers do. I sleep late, we have Sunday dinner, and then I sit in front of the swimming pool (his own?) and watch the children swim while I read my paper."

It occurred to me then to record the doings of my husband on a Sunday and see how it measures up with Mr. Wilson.

Well, he'd like to sleep late, but since Sunday is the nurse's day off, (that's me), or maybe the nurse isn't feeling so hot, so this working class husband gets up early and feeds the baby. Frequently, he takes care of the baby while the laundress, (that's me) does the weekly wash, and finishes some necessary household chores which cannot be done during the week. If perchance, the nurse, the laundress and the housekeeper—also the upstairs maid, are all out of commission due to illness or some other reason, it behooves this poor man, (and I'm not kidding) to do the laundry and the household chores, possibly get dinner, as well as take care of the baby. Should illness or other things not interfere, Mr. Husband, following the baby's feeding, hies himself to the bakery to purchase Sunday morning bread and rolls.

Breakfast is done, and maybe the dishes get done and maybe they don't. But since we've established that this is a week-end when the nurse, the laundress, the housekeeper—and even the upstairs maid are all in functioning order, Mr. Husband discovers he has a multitude of tasks to perform, from carpentry to painting to plumbing and to electrical work, necessary things around a worker's home, things Mr. Wilson or his Philadelphia prototype doesn't pay him employees enough money to get done professionally. The leaky sink, the stopped up toilet, the broken switch, the damaged step the kid tripped on. It might even be such a major operation like painting a smoked up kitchen or a stained bathroom. And before you know it Sunday is done, and he can't even stay awake long enough to watch television.

Swimming on Sunday? Well, yes, three times last summer we managed to get out to Fort Washington State Park, where the pool is muddy but admission is free.

Swimming during vacation? Well, yes, we packed a lunch and went down the shore once during that time. But most of that two weeks was spent fixing a leaky roof, and reupholstering a living room chair, which should have been thrown out but wasn't because—guess why?

I think, perhaps we should invite Mr. Wilson to spend a Sunday in our home, and really see what a worker does on his day off. Or maybe he should invite us to his home for a Sunday. That's one sure way of getting some swimming in. . . .

Worker's Wife.

smoking (not pipe or cigar) is associated with an increasing risk of cancer of the lung. An x-ray of the chest can often spot an early cancer of the lung or bronchial tubes which can be successfully removed by surgery.



Solid Front of RR Workers Needed

TACOMA

Dear Editor:

Many of us in the Railway Operating Crafts hope the Big 5 will join the Non-Operators in strike action this January. A solid front of rail workers is the only thing that is going to save any of us, because unemployment is hitting ops and non-ops alike.

I am a switchman—now bumped to extra call. In the last half month, I have worked four days—and I have a wife and four children. I used to be able to pick up outside work to fill in my short time. But there are no jobs anywhere. Listen, a depression is really rolling in this country.

We've had a lot of men riding the rods for a year or more now. But in the last few months, two or three FAMILIES a week turn up in this yard alone. Little kids hanging on to their mothers and carrying coffee pots and frying pans, bumming the country looking for something to put in them.

Now when a man is working it is hard going (60 percent of the men in this yard either hold two jobs of their wives are working), but part time or full time unemployment at this time of year and with prices the way they are—I tell you bad trouble is a head for this country if some changes aren't made soon.

What is the working man going to do? Give the country over to the big boys and crawl into a corner with his family and die? I don't think so.

N. P. Switchman.

Non-Op Workers Talking Strike

TACOMA.

Dear Editor:

Non-op railway workers in our shop are going to fight to the last ditch against the scrapping of our contract. Believe me—we are solid. Out of hundreds, only two men voted to strike, and whoever they are, they won't admit it. Even the "22 men" (scabs in the big 1922 strike) voted strike to a man.

Everybody in the shop says if we don't go out we lose everything. And they are right. All the rail workers ever had was seniority. We have never had wages, or working conditions. And the company's 26 revisions rip seniority, to pieces. We don't have a thing.

Another guarantee in the contract that the company wants to do away with is the clause which prevents the company from eliminating jobs. This will affect everyone, even small cinders where there is only a station master and telegrapher. If the company succeeded in scrapping this clause the stationmaster, telegrapher, or the telegrapher would take over both jobs.

In the larger shops it would be the worst speedup the industry has ever seen.

There is no question in anyone's mind, this time we are going to have to fight to the finish and we are ready. Thanks for telling our story.

RR Non-Op.

Farm Equipment Workers

(Continued from Page 3)

ing markets abroad which have been restricted by U. S. political considerations; (c) launching a program of public works to aid the whole economy, with emphasis on the projects which can use the road-building and earth-moving machinery made in farm equipment plants.

This is no "pie-in-the-sky" program. In fact, it has been developed slowly and carefully over a period of months, amplified by the shop workers, detailed in consultation with farmers, revised to suit the broadest grouping of workers in the industry regardless of their union affiliation.

IT WAS a group of farmers who suggested to UE how the government could help farmers buy tractors which they need. "During the 30s, we won government seed loans, crop insurance and all kinds of credit," they pointed out, "Why can't such credits be used now to unfreeze the huge stockpiles of tractors now in the warehouses?"

Accordingly, UE is asking for (a) at least 10-year credit on the purchase of farm machinery and (b) a government subsidy of 25 percent toward the purchase of such equipment.

It was this part of the program that especially caught the fancy of some of the Congressmen to whom UE delegates brought their program both in Washington and in their home districts.

Election time is coming and these Congressmen are especially sensitive to farm needs—sensitive especially on those spots where

they have been rubbed raw by the mounting farm protest and the upset farm votes.

UE delegations, however, got the most thick-skinned and thick-headed response in the Capital, where they went after some of the tycoons in the Eisenhower cabinet.

An assistant to Secretary of Commerce Weeks insisted that the farmers need no help and have so much dough "they can't shut the lids on their strongboxes."

ANOTHER assistant in the Department of Labor denied that layoffs were "serious"—to the amazement of unemployed workers in the delegation who had come from the shutdown plants of Illinois' Quad-Cities.

It is in this area, in fact, that the UE is calling for emergency help. They want the Quad-Cities declared "a disaster area," with immediate government projects to provide work for 10,000 unemployed.

The UE program, in all its detail, has become a challenge to the industry. More than that, it is the kind of challenge to the administration in Washington which can't be red-baited or "investigated" out of existence.

As one UE local put it, "the issue in the industry today is 'bread' not 'red.'"

Sen. McCarthy may mount new witchhunts against this union. And McCaffrey keeps babbling about high-pressure salesmanship. But the UE is showing workers the way ahead with a realistic program of fighting for jobs.

Weekend TV and Movie Guide

*Recommended
**Not recommended

TV

Saturday (Dec. 26)
Afternoon-Evening

*What in the World (2) 1:30.
*Camera Three (2)
Movie: Interrupted Journey (British) (11) 2:30.
*Basketball: Boston Celtics vs. Milwaukee Hawks (5) 3:00.
Movie: Drake of England (British) (2) 3:30.
Movie: Jane Eyre (2) 5:00.
Stuart Erwin Show (7) 5:00.
Youth Forum (5) 5:30.
Ethel and Albert (4) 7:30.
Beat the Clock-Games (2) 7:30.
*Emperor's Nightingale-Czech puppet film based on Hans Christian Andersen fairytale (11) 7:30.
Jackie Gleason - Comedy (2) 8:00.
Original Amateur Hour (4) 8:30.
*All Star Revue: Martha Raye, Bert Lahr (4) 9:00.
Boxing: Danny Womber vs. Wilbur Wilson (7) 9:00.
*Basketball: Hofstra College Invitation Tournament (11) 9:00.
Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30.
*Lilli Palmer (9) 10:30.
Movie: The Devil's Brother (2) 11:15.
Dennis King, Laurel & Hardy.
Jungle Book. Sabu. (4) Midnight.

TV

Sunday (Dec. 27)
Afternoon-Evening

Youth Wants to Know-Forum (4) 1:00.
*Football: Cleveland Browns vs. Detroit Lions (5) 1:00.
Swiss Family Robinson (7) 2:00.
Movie: Seven Days to Noon (British) (11) 2:45.
Nature of Things (4) 3:15.
Personal Story: Eddie Albert (7) 4:00.
*Omnibus - Alistair Cooke (2) 5:00.
*Hallmark of Fame (4) 5:00.
*Chicago Symphony Orchestra (5) 5:00.
Meet the Press (4) 6:00.
*You Are There (2) 6:30. Surrender of Cornwallis.
George Jessel Show (7) 6:30.
Life With Father (2) 7:00.
You Asked For It (7) 7:00.
Jack Benny Show (2) 7:30.
*Opera Cameos (5) 7:30.
Toast of the Town (2) 8:00.
*Comedy Hour: Eddie Cantor, Jimmy Durante (4) 9:00.
Fred Waring Show (2) 9:00.
*Philco Playhouse (4) 9:00.
Movie: Housekeeper's Daughter (9) 9:00. Joan Bennett, Vic Mature.
*Movie: Odette (British) (7) 9:30.
Letter to Loretta (4) 10:00.
*Championship Bowling (13)

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10:00.
*Movie: 40,000 Horsemen (Austrian) (2) 11:15.
*Movie: So Ends Our Night. Frederic March, Margaret Sullivan (2) 12:45 (after midnight).
*Yesterday's Newsreels (7) 11.

TV For Children

Saturday (Dec. 26)
Herb Sheldon (4) 7:00 a.m.
On the Carousel (2) 9:00.
Children's Movie (4) 9:00.
Animal Time (7) 9:45.
Tootsie Hippodrome (7) 10:00.
Western Film (5) 10:30.
Smilin' Ed's Gang (7) 10:30.
Winky Dink & You (2) 11:00.
Blinky's Puppets (7) 11:30.
Big Top-Circus (2) 12:00.
Lone Ranger (2) 1:00.
Uncle Win Story Time (13) 1:00.
Johnny Jupiter (7) 5:30.
Animals Are Fun (11) 5:30.
Hopalong Cassidy Film (4) 6:30.
Movie: Cal of the Forest (2) 6:30.
Startime-Children's Show (4) 7:00.

TV For Children

Sunday (Dec. 27)
Children's Hour (4) 10:30
Magic Clown (4) 11:30.
Draw With Me (4) Noon.
Junior Carnival (13) 1:00.
Movie: Swiss Family Robinson (7) 3:00.
Kukla, Fran and Ollie (4) 3:30.
Juvenile Jury (2) 4:00.
Zoo Parade (4) 4:30.
Puppet Show (11) 4:30.
Super Circus (7) 5:00.
Roy Rogers-Western (4) 6:30.

Other Children's Programs

Hedi (Movie). Little Carnegie, 57th & 7th Ave.
Pecos Bill-the coyote cowboy. Carnegie Recital Hall, 154 W. 57, Dec. 26 thru Jan. 3 For reservations call CI 7-1350.
Baber & Peter and the Wolf-Two operas for children. Hunter College Assembly Hall, 69th & Park Ave. Dec. 28-29. Phone CI 5-5159. Little Orchestra Society, 35 W. 53.
Puppet Shows. Bill Cook. Village Dance & Puppet Center. 430 Sixth Ave. Dec. 26-31. Phone WA 9-0485.
Red Riding Hood: Play performed by young people. Children's Own Theatre, Metropolitan Duane, 201 W. 13 St. Dec. 26-Jan. 2. Phone PL 7-6300.
Tom Sawyer. Produced by Young People's Theatre, Duane Lab. 115 W. 52 St. Dec. 26-Jan. 3 Phone CO 5-8593.
Children's Holiday Carnival. Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53 Today through Jan. 17. Ages 4-8. Phone CI 5-8900. By reservation only.
Dance Plays for Children. Henry St. Playhouse, 466 Grand St. OR

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RADIO PROGRAMS

Saturday (Dec. 26)

*Metropolitan Opera - Mozart's 'Marriage of Figaro' WABC 2:00 p.m.
*Basketball: Brigham Young vs. Manhattan; Niagara vs. St. John's WMGM 2:00.
*Blue - Gray Football Game WOR 2:45.
*Adventures in Science WCBS 3:15.
*Basketball: Duquesne vs. NYU; St. Louis vs. LaSalle WGM 7:30.
Gunsmoke - Western drama WCBS 8:00.
College Quiz Bowl WNBC 8:00.
Twenty Questions WOR 8:00.
*Theatre Royal-Lawrence Olivier in 'The Centerville Ghost' WNBC 8:30.
*Chicago Theatre-Wizard of Oz. WOR 10:00.

Sunday (Dec. 27)

American-Jewish Caravan of Stars. WMGM 12:30 Noon.
*Championship Football Game. WOR 1:00.
*Symphonette - Mishel Piastro. WCBS 2:00.
Alistair Cooke, commentary WABC 2:15.
*NY Philharmonic Symphony WCBS 2:30.
American Forum of the Air. WNBC 2:30.
*Basketball: Knickerbockers vs. Phila. WMGM 3:00.
*Golden Voices WNBC 3:00.
*Concert Hall WCBS 4:00.
Quiz Kids WCBS 5:30.
Gene Autry Show WCBS 6:00.
Our Miss Brooks WCBS 6:30.
*NBC Symphony Orchestra WNBC 6:30.
Jack Benny Show WCBS 7:00.
The Marriage. Hume Cronyn-Jessica Tandy WNBC 7:30.
Bing Crosby Show WCBS 8:00.
Six Footer: James Stewart WNBC 8:00.
*Star Playhouse: Frederic March, Helen Hayes WNBC 8:30.
*Hockey: Rangers vs. Chicago WMGM 8:45.
*Hallmark Hall of Fame WCBS 9:00.
Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy. WCBS 9:30.
Meet the Press. WNBC 10:30.

MOVIES

*Recommended
*Gilbert & Sullivan, Bijou, 45th W of B'way.
Eddie Cantor Story, Paramount, 43 St. and B'way.
Easy to Love. Radio City Music Hall.
*Chuk and Gek and Daring Circus Youth. Stanley, 42nd and 7th Ave.
King of the Khyber Rifles, Rivoli, 49th & B'way.
*Beneath the 12-Mile Reef. Roxy, 50th & B'way.
Captain's Paradise (British), Paris, 58th W of 5th.
*This Is Cinerama, Warner, 47th & B'way.
*Julius Caesar, Plaza, 58th & Madison.
*Heidi and White Mane, Little Carnegie, 57th at 7th Ave.
*Little Fugitive, Normandie.

Deepest sympathy to
Charles Nusser & family
on the death
of his beloved wife
LEONA NUSSE
-DAILY WORKER STAFF

FAST: MAN OF PEACE

(Continued from Page 4)

great gift of the story-teller who is also a lyric poet.

But this man who stands in the very front rank of our national literature, is equally the citizen of courage and understanding. There are no walls between his qualities as writer and as patriot, and he conducts his life in accord with his writings.

I remember him at Peekskill when he stood manfully against the vigilantes: we know him as the man who went to prison rather than cede his principle.

He stands as one of the owners of this newspaper at a time when

57th & 6th Ave.

*Conquest of Everest, Fine Arts, 58th near Park Av.

*Martin Luther Guild, 50 St. & Rock. Plaza.

*Annapurna, Translux, 60th & Madison.

The Living Desert (Disney), Sutton, E. 57th St.

Miss Sadie Thompson, Capitol, 51st & B'way.

*Lili, Translux, 60 St. & Madison.

Revivals

*La Traviata & Cavalleria Rusticana-Operas on Film (Italian). Cinema Verdi, 39th and 6th Ave.

*Old Time Movies. Club Cinema, 430 Sixth Ave. Sat.-Sun. Dec. 26-27. Two shows: 8:30 and 10:30. Mary Pickford, Lionel Barrymore, John Bunny, Flora Finch, Gloria Swanson, Fatty Arbuckle and others.

*Public Enemy No. 1 with James Cagney, Holiday, 47th & B'way. Also Little Caesar with Edw. S. Robinson.

*Beggars Opera (British) Apollo, 42nd St. through Wed.

*Fan Fan the Tulip (French). Thalia, B'way at 95 St. On same bill: Justice Is Done (French). Through Thursday.

*Limelight and Kind Hearts & Coronets, 55th St. Playhouse, 55th St. near 7th Ave. Sat.-Sun. Dec. 26-27.

*Peter Pan. Waverly, 3rd St & 6th Ave. Sun.-Mon. Dec. 27-28.

*Sea Around Us. Eighth St. Playhouse, today thru Thurs.

DRAMA

*Emperor's Clothes by George Tabori, Greenwich Mews, 141 W. 13 St. Nightly except Mon. & Fri.

*World of Sholem Aleichem. Bar-bizon Plaza, 58 St. & 6th Ave. Nightly except Mon. Mats.: Sat.-Sun.

*Simpleton of Unexpected Isles by G. B. Shaw. Davenport Theatre 27th & Lex. Nightly except Mon.

*Othello by Shakespeare. Jan Hus Auditorium, 351 E. 74 St. Every Wed thru Sun. night.

*All My Sons by Arthur Miller. Hudson Guild Community Players, 436 W. 27 St. Dec. 29-30.

With heavy heart, we express our deepest sympathy to Charles Nusser and family on the death of his wife and devoted comrade

LEONA NUSSE

She loved the people, courageously, selflessly and with greatest condence in victory, she devoted her life to the struggle for Peace and Freedom for all mankind.

-State Committee,
Communist Party,
New Jersey

the detractors of the America he has caught in the pages of his books would destroy any voice of independence.

NATURALLY we, of this staff, are proud of the honor he received this week from the international body of world-renowned writers, scientists, and educators who awarded him the Stalin prize for peace. He is an unfaltering champion of that which alone can save our nation, the world, from destruction—friendship between the U. S. A. and the USSR. Now he is rightfully of that honorable trio which has won that award: Bishop Moulton of Utah, Paul Robeson, and Howard Fast.

For Fast, as a guardian of our heritage, is also a guardian of our future.

Saturday and Sunday
December 26 and 27
From 11 to 4 P.M.

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YOUNG progressive couple wants small apartment, preferably downtown. Man. Limit \$45. Box 100, The Worker.

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IDEAL XMAS GIFT! AIR CONDITIONER! Crazy, are we? So is the price for this 2-ton unit, with thermostat, rated best. Reg. \$399.95. Spec. \$229.95. Limited time only. Installation when desired. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7419. 1 hour free parking.

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MANDOLIN - Class for beginners, Mon., Dec. 22, 7:30 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues \$50 weekly. Come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St. near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

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TWU RALLIES AGAINST SQUEEZE

Transit Body Spurns Wagner's Peace Plan

CIO TRANSPORT Workers Union has scheduled a meeting Tuesday night of the executive board, and shop chairman of Local 100 to set up a special action committee to plan the union's fight for a contract for 44,000 subway, bus and street-car workers in case negotiation with the New York City Transit Authority remain deadlocked after midnight Dec. 31.

Negotiations were broken off Dec. 14 when the authority flatly turned down TWU's demand for a 25-cent an hour wage increase and 14 fringe benefits. TWU then adopted a policy of "no contract, no work," but agreed to a plan of Mayor-elect Robert F. Wagner that the dispute be submitted to a fact-finding board, with any settlement retroactive as of Jan. 1.

The authority remained silent on

Brooklyn friends are asked to attend the funeral of Samuel Dvosin, who passed away Thursday morning.

Funeral Sunday, Dec. 27 at 10:30 a.m. at I. J. Morris, funeral parlor, 9703 Church Ave., Bklyn.



Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents The Movies and How They Grew. A Christmas garland of old-time favorites including Mary Pickford, Lionel Barrymore, John Bunny, Gloria Swanson, Fatty Arbuckle, etc., in early one-reelers of slapstick and sentiment. 3 showings 8:30 and 10 p.m. on Sat. and Sun., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

BETTY SANDERS leads the double holiday fun at Film Division weekly surprise party. Free food, social, refreshments, entertainment and surprise package at ASP Galleries, 35 W. 64th St. 9 p.m. Contr. \$1.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents The Movies and How They Grew. (See details under Sat. Man.) 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. SUNDAY FORUM presents the "Wit and Satire of the Working Class" with Myer Weiss on Sun., Dec. 27 at 8:30 p.m. Entertainment by Peoples Artists. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1.

Brooklyn

MORRIS U. SCHAPPEL, educator and lecturer will speak on Sun., Dec. 27 at 8:30 p.m. on "Israel and the United Nations" at Brighton Comm. Center, 3200 Coney Isl. Ave.

GEORGE MORRIS speaks on the Labor Movement and McCarthyism this Sunday eve at 8:30 at Coney Isl. Center, 3109 Surf Ave.

Coming

RING IN THE NEW YEAR at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Bklyn. Join your friends at our New Year's Eve Dance and Entertainment. Featuring Ray and Mark Desinger and Orch. \$1.25 in advance, \$1.50 at door.

YOUNG POLKS Holiday Jamboree Singers, Dancers, Magician, Puppets. Adm. \$1. Sat., Jan. 2, 2 p.m. Lost Battalion Hall, 93-29 Queens Blvd. nr. Woodhaven Blvd. Queens County ALP.

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Wagner's proposal and began discussing plans to seek a State Supreme Court injunction against a possible New Year's Day strike on the city-owned lines.

TWU international president Michael J. Quill said the special action committee he expected would be formed at Tuesday's meeting would "formulate plans to be effective at 12:01 a.m., Jan. 1. In the event negotiations between the TWU and the Transit Authority remain deadlocked at that time."

Quill added that the special committee would carry out decisions of Local 100 executive board "in connection with the pending emergency."

Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, said a series of meetings have been planned for members, Dec. 30 and 31, at entrances of Transit Authority bus garages and train yards.

The Transit Authority called in Burton A. Zorn, former chief counsel for the State Labor Relations Board, to discuss procedure in applying for an injunction to restrain the 44,000 transit workers from striking. The authority was reported planning to ask for an injunction under provisions of the Condon-Waldin Act, a state law aimed at barring state and city employees from striking.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A wild fire of bookburning in Illinois was quelled by protests this week before it had gotten too far.

It all started when a Richland County woman complained that her daughter had been reading a library book which contained some "shocking" passages.

In this era of McCarthyism, it doesn't take long for such a spark to become a roaring blaze. The complaint travelled from the county sheriff to Springfield.

Within two days, between 6,000 and 8,000 books were ordered removed from state library shelves. Under orders from an assistant state librarian, Miss Helene Rogers, a full-scale probe of printed matter in the libraries was begun.

The hunt for "indecent literature" was rapidly extended to books which might be objectionable to the McCarthy-type mentality.

The book-burning orgy was fanned by Sheriff Jesse Shipley

Brooklyn friends are asked to attend the funeral of

SAMUEL DVOSIN

who passed away

Thursday morning

Funeral Sunday, Dec. 27 at

10:30 A.M. at I. J. Morris

funeral parlor

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Keep January 16th open

WAGNER'S FISCAL PROGRAM

Mayor-Elect Sets a City Hall Precedent

By MICHAEL SINGER

MAYOR-ELECT ROBERT F. WAGNER'S legislative fiscal program reflects in many ways the contradictions inside his administration which takes office next week. The \$154,000,000 proposed as needed revenues for 1954 with its \$54,000,000 general pay raises

for all city employees is a healthy and positive recognition of this key aspect to the city's fiscal crisis.

As a matter of fact, no mayor since 1946 has made an across-the-board salary boost part of his legislative financial policy.

But the \$54,000,000—\$34,000,000 for pay boosts outside the Board of Education and \$20,000,000 to teachers—hardly begins to touch the needs of the municipal employees who are far behind wage scales in private industry. The average salary increase under the Wagner plan would amount to about \$350, less than half of what should be provided to meet the cost of living rise and \$250 less than urged by CIO, AFL and independent civil service organizations.

THE WAGNER FISCAL plan, already treated in typical Republican "let-em-starve" fashion from Gov. Dewey, also recommends a four-year program of \$227,000,000. Part of this long-range plan would force the state to give up four taxes it now collects amounting to \$78,000,000, restore the full two and a half percent realty tax

for another \$50,000,000 yield, grant \$57,000,000 in state aid to education, and add \$20,000,000 more from a tax on business profits rather than on gross revenues as is now the case.

All of these are good proposals and deserve the widest unity and support. Particularly heartening is the recommendation that business profits be taxed. At present small and large companies are equally assessed percentage-wise on gross revenues and small business representatives have assailed the inequities in such collections.

The \$57 million for school aid would be divided as follows: \$40 million for public and high school operating expenses, \$15 million for higher education, and \$2 million for child care planning. The estimates are ridiculously small in the light of the school crisis.

BUT IT IS the first time since the early days of the O'Dwyer regime — before the sell-out deals with Dewey—that a City Hall Administration is reacting to mass pressure. It provides a hopeful outlook that, inadequate as is the current and long-range education-

al program, united demands by the people can jack up Wagner's estimates considerably and stiffen his fiscal resistance to the COP machine generally.

The \$78 million proposed from Albany from refunds in taxes now collected by the state would increase the per capita payments from \$6.75 to \$10, refund to the city \$9,000,000 in motor vehicle taxes, turn over to the city \$28,000,000 in stock transfer taxes, and refund \$20,000,000 in non-residence taxes of those working within the city. All of these are constructive suggestions, especially the per capita tax recommendation which has been urged by labor and independent political parties.

The other constructive features of the fiscal plan are \$12 million for completion of the 40-hour work week and \$7,500,000 in mandatory increases in pension contributions by the city.

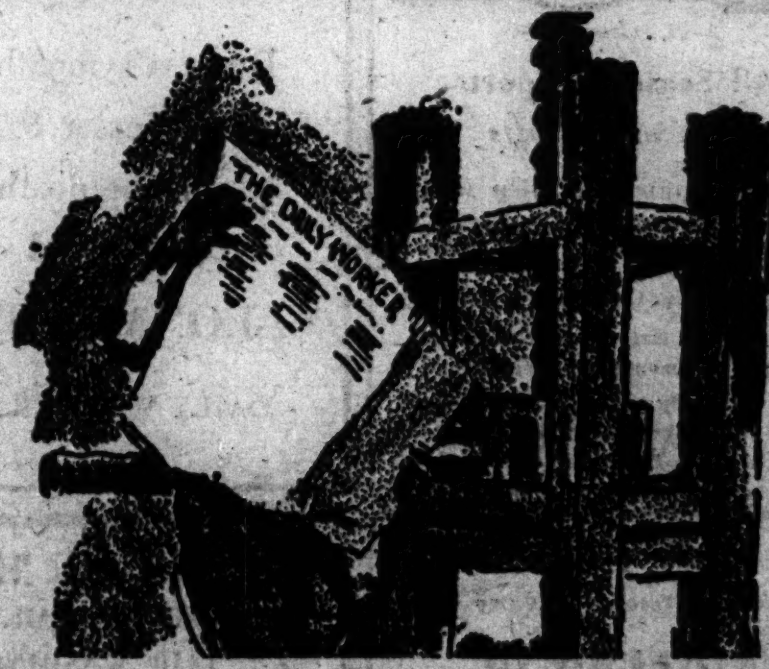
FINE AS ARE all these fiscal proposals by the newly-elected Wagner administration, two basic weaknesses stand out and unless these are quickly corrected the entire financial plan is threatened with defeat.

1—Wagner has nowhere proposed a revaluation of realty assessment policies. He has not yet included as part of his immediate or long-range planning the reassessment on an honest and realistic basis of the city's estimated \$25 billion property values. At present the city's realty valuation is a little over \$19 billion and this underassessment means a loss of \$60 to \$125 million annually to the city's treasury.

Since the assessment problem is a local responsibility, requiring no special legislative enactments or home-rule permission, the Wagner administration cannot alibi failure to seek this huge and available fund by pointing to the state. Here is an issue it can solve alone—and immediately — although the full scope of this bonanza could not be felt until late in the administration.

2—Wagner has not committed himself to repeal of the sales tax. This tax has aroused more opposition and anger than any other single levy in city history.

The BUSINESS and EDITORIAL office of the DAILY WORKER will be closed Today and Tomorrow, Dec. 25 and 26, Best wishes for a joyous holiday season to all our readers.



300 Drawing by Fred Ellis; first issue, Daily Worker, Jan., 1924
Tickets on sale at: Workers Bookshop, 45 East 13th St., N.Y.C.; Jefferson School Bookshop, 575 Ave. of Americas, N.Y.C. and at Daily Worker office, 35 East 13th St.

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30 Fighting Years...

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105 E. Houston St., N.Y.C.

Admission \$1.00 (tax included)

WILL 1954 SEE END OF ATOMIC WAR THREAT?

— See Page 4 —

The Worker

National Edition

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Life Can Be Wonderful

a New Year's
Editorial

LIFE, says the soap opera, can be wonderful. This is a statement which for 364 days of the year most people reject as puerile optimism, or worse. But each year there comes a day in which that bald and uncritical statement deserves to be examined with an open mind.

So it happens that today, in the last glow of the old year's twilight, when we stand at the dawn of a brand new year, we are prepared to concede that under certain circumstances, life indeed can be wonderful.

Life can be wonderful if the negotiations for an international pool of atomic materials proposed by President Eisenhower and accepted by the Soviet government develop into an agreement for banning atomic warfare from our earth.

Life can be wonderful if the cold war tensions are dissolved in a decision by our own government to accept the peaceful co-existence of other social systems, including that of socialism, and that the dream of Franklin Roosevelt of American-Soviet collaboration to maintain world peace is realized.

But life certainly isn't going to be very wonderful if depression is permitted to fling its fury, like a great hurricane, against the people. And life can be wonderful if before depression hits, the government should embark on a genuine program of public housing for low-income families, of hospital and school construction, of road building, and of other essential public works.

Life for the older people could be wonderful if social security laws are improved and extended so that no one need face old age fearful that his basic economic needs will not be taken care of.

Life for the youth could be wonderful if every young person receives, at government expense, the health and medical care, the schooling, he needs, and if after that he is offered an opportunity for a job or a career for which his special talents fit him.

Life could be wonderful for all of us, Negro and white, if the system of white supremacy which has stunted and distorted the growth of whole areas of our country, including our national capital, is wiped out—by court order, by Presidential decree, by the action of Congress and the state legislatures. Life could be wonderful if the magnificent capacity of the American people for brotherhood and friendship would never again be stultified by the poison of race hatred.

Life could be wonderful if the trade unions are freed from the shackles of Taft-Hartley and the right to organize, and bargain collectively, is restored in our land. And if in November a Congress is elected which will execute the will of the people.

Labor and the American people seem to grasp the extent of the danger of McCarthyism. But life could be wonderful if they were to become fully aware of a grave danger facing all people in the fact that more than 100 Com-

munist leaders are in prison or are facing prison because of their championship of peace and freedom. Oh, yes, life would be certainly wonderful if before the end of 1954, we could reach out and shake the hands of our editor, John Gates, our former publisher, Ben Davis, and the other heroic men and women now behind bars.

THIS IS a day on which cynics might properly be expected to hold their tongues. But we can already hear one of those unlovely creatures saying: "Ahhh! Pipe dream!" But is it a pipe dream?

We remember a poet who once said that the New Year is "a flower unblown, a book unread, a tree with fruit unharvested." Life can be wonderful in 1954, but this we admit, requires the cultivation of the flower, the reading of the book, the harvesting of the fruit. We concede that this will not happen unless the people, mobilize, organize and fight for these elements of the wonderful life. They are more ready today to take up this fight than in the last few years. And to the promotion of that wide awakening, we pledge this newspaper to battle unceasingly.

ASSIGNMENT USA

Charity Without Faith or Hope

By JOSEPH NORTH

FOR a long time now, perhaps since Neanderthal man was first disabled bringing down his mammoth, the social animal Man has been helping those who could not help themselves. And, as life reveals, those who need help most are those most generous in offering it.

So we come to the fact much of the nation has been discussing



this past week, that the American people, throughout 1953, contributed some four billion dollars to various charities that ranged from aid to their fellow-men stricken by disease—cancer, polio, multiple sclerosis—through foundations for underprivileged children, aid to disabled veterans and a host of other "philanthropies" too numerous to mention.

The fact then came to public attention that unscrupulous men have made fabulous fortunes trading on the generosity and humanity of the American people. So a legislative commission held hearings that revealed many institutions were either robbing the people outright or were skimming on the thin ice of legality in their

frauds. The sums went into the hundreds of millions.

WE LEARNED, for instance, that a number of sharp individuals braintrusting the Disabled American Veterans, Inc., collected \$21,480,000 in the past three years and not one dollar of direct aid reached a veteran or his dependents. Only 18 cents of every dollar went for alleged welfare services which consisted primarily of advice to veterans concerning government benefits—advice, which as the proverb has it, is cheap.

We learned that chiselers collecting for a National Kids Day Foundation raised \$3,978,000 in the last five years for "under-

(Continued on Page 13)



Ike Freezes Slums Into U. S. Landscape

By BERNARD BURTON

A PLAN to freeze slums across the country and to end public housing programs. That's what the Administration's program will boil down to if the proposals of President Eisenhower's special committee of experts are adopted. This committee, headed by Albert M. Cole, federal housing administrator, last week handed a 296-page document with housing recommendations to the White House.

It proposed to meet the housing crisis with a new version of the GOP's "trickle down" theory. That's the theory that if government makes it easy for corporations, banks and realty interests to make bigger profits, somehow or other the benefits will trickle down to the people.

The recommendations were strongly advocated by Cole who, when he was a Congressman, voted against every public housing program.

★

MAIN PROPOSALS of Eisenhower's committee of experts are:

- Reliance on private building and gradual withdrawal of government participation in housing construction.

- Raising interest rates on Federal Housing Agency and Veterans Administration loans.

- Renovation by private owners, rather than by government, of run-down homes.

- Removing the government completely from the mortgage market and handing control over to private corporations which would then be able to keep interest rates high.

- Selling privately built low-cost homes to low-income families. Here the government would enter the picture by guaranteeing the banks payment on the mortgages.

The report, in the opinion of housing experts, would not even make a dent in the problem of replacing the 7,800,000 substandard dwellings in the country or in the construction of the 900,000 new housing units that are needed annually to keep up with population growth.

★

ONE OF THE FIRST to comment on this report, which is expected to be incorporated in Eisenhower's legislative proposals to Congress, was the secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, Ben Fischer, who stated that it now appeared "as if the Administration sights in the total housing field are too low to meet either the needs of the people or the urgent need for an effective anti-depression program."

The report of the experts did

not touch the issue of public housing. This was all but killed in the last session of Congress when the program was cut down to 20,000 units for the year, with the proviso that the government was to enter into no contracts for future housing.

One of the biggest giveaway deals in the report concerns private control of the mortgage market. It calls for liquidation of the Federal National Mortgage Association (known as "Fannie Mae") under which the government buys up home loan mortgages from banks, thus helping to keep interest rates down and terms easier. Now the assets of Fannie Mae would be handed over to a privately controlled corporation which would thus be able to get control of the housing industry.

★

THE "SLUM CLEARANCE" proposal is viewed as a farce. It calls for government help to slum owners to "renovate" the homes. There is nothing, however, to compel such renovation or to hold a lit on rents after renovation.

The proposal for "aid" to low income families is just as farcical. It proposes government insurance of mortgages on homes that would sell for \$7,600 to \$8,600. Even if the private interests were to build such homes (which they are not compelled to do), monthly carrying charges and expenses would still run \$60 to \$70. Housing experts pointed out that a privately built home in this price range would be of such quality as to deteriorate quickly into slum areas.

On top of all this, is the fact that the whole housing program is to be turned over to the same bank and corporations which make the biggest profits from slums. These interests, a number of studies have revealed, continue to realize their investments many times over from slum areas—and they are hardly likely to do away with one of their greatest sources of profit.

Both AFL and CIO have called for restoration of a real peoples housing program. It will take a real mobilization and fight to win it from the upcoming session of Congress.

Scabherders Can't Pry Open the Can Plants

INJUNCTIONS, back-to-work efforts, company letters to workers, scab-herding by state troopers and a flat refusal by the employers to negotiate have marked the nationwide strike of 33,000 workers against the American and Continental Can companies, called by the

CIO United Steelworkers. Heaviest strikebreaking pressure is being applied in Florida, heart of the citrus canning industry, where a number of plants are struck.

At Auburndale, Fla., pickets at the Continental Can Co. plant blocked troop-guarded trucks sent by citrus processing companies to pick up cans. Several of the trucks did get through. They were escorted by state troopers sent out by Gov. Charles Johns after the citrus canners were granted an injunction.

Main demand of the Continental and American Can strikes in Florida, a large number of whom are young Negroes and Puerto Ricans, is elimination of the 17-cent differential with the rest of the coun-

try. Their fight is seen as one on behalf of all workers in the state where industry is being enticed to enter on the basis of low-wage promises.

★

THE STEEL UNION rapped the governor's use of troops for scabherding. R. G. Davidson, international representative, protested to the governor: "We are dumbfounded and amazed that a man with your labor background (Johns was a railroad worker) should lend his office and the state highway patrol to strikebreaking tactics."

★

BOTH THE AMERICAN and Continental companies are acting

CIO Calls Housing Parley

THE CIO will hold a national housing conference in Washington Jan. 8. James G. Thimmes, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, was a member of Eisenhower's committee on experts. The experts' report, however, was not adopted unanimously. Thimmes' own analysis is expected to be made later, according to the CIO News.

The recent CIO Auto Union conference on full employment set a goal of at least two million housing units a year both for slum clearance and new homes, at a cost of \$17.5 billion annually.

Admittedly, the Administration program will not even come within sight of this goal.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL, CIO Sign No-Raid Pact • NLRB Goes T-H One Better

STEEL DROP to lowest point since 1949 was scheduled over the Christmas period. National steel output was scheduled to tumble to 70 percent of capacity. Last year in same period it was 103 percent. In the Youngstown area output was expected to go down to 60 percent. . . . In Oregon, 27,000 lumber workers are jobless. . . . In North Carolina, unemployment rose by 5,000 over the past six weeks due to a slowdown in textile, furniture and building construction.

★

TAFT-HARTLEY LAW was virtually amended to something even worse by NLRB decision which denies unions right to reply to employers who address workers on company property. CIO blasted decision as putting into effect something for which anti-labor forces had always fought. The ruling reversed previous practice whereby a union had right to reply to employer

on company property if an anti-union boss called workers together to harangue and intimidate them.

★

NO-RAIDING agreement between AFL and CIO was finally signed. It does not fully become effective, however, until affiliates sign. Chief holdout is AFL Teamsters.

★

SQUEEZE PLAY against CIO Transport Workers was threatened by New York City Transit Authority. TWU had accepted plan of Mayor-elect Wagner to await study of a fact-finding board. Transit Authority, however, has thus far refused to accept Wagner plan. Instead, it is considering suit for an injunction against a New Year's strike.

★

PRIVATE GARBAGE collectors in New York won a 15-day strike with a seven-dollar weekly package raise. Strikers belonged to AFL Teamsters.

★

TWENTY-FOUR WEEK strike of AFL Hatters in South Norwalk, Conn., received support from AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union in the form of a \$250,000 loan. Strikers are fighting plant runaway operation to the South.

★

MUTUAL assistance pact was signed between AFL Machinists and AFL Pressmen. Agreement sets forth respective jurisdictions and pledges aid in organizing printing industry. It supersedes a 1947 agreement.

★

LONGSHOREMEN in New York were being polled by NLRB on choice between old ILA and AFL-ILA as this edition went to press. Old ILA was given new life when it won support of John L. Lewis.

A Year Round Plan for Our Paper

AT THIS writing, The Worker set up a year-round system of fund campaign for \$60,000 is just about \$2,500 short of completion. It is our fervent hope that it will wind up successfully before the New Year.

The glorious, generous response of our readers—we figure at least 10,000 of you—has made it possible for us to do the job. No commercial newspaper could get the thousands of letters of devotion and warm appreciation which this newspaper received, along with contributions.

They could not get them because they do not represent the interests and the aspirations of their readers—their deep-seated desire for a better life, for peace and freedom—which our readers see in this paper.

But it has been a tough haul and, unfortunately, is not enough to settle all our financial problems.

★

IN THE COURSE of the campaign, many readers urged us to

set up a year-round system of sustaining contributions, and quite a few pledged a weekly or monthly donation. In fact, some of our readers have been making such regular contributions all through 1953.

We've carefully considered the idea, and believe it is essential to our existence. It will not do away with financial campaigns, but it will cut them down and will not make us so completely dependent on them.

We believe there are at least a couple of thousand of our readers able and willing to contribute one or two dollars a week; or five or ten dollars a month.

WE HEREBY urge all such readers to fill out the blank below and send it to us. Some of you may not be in a position to do it all yourself, but can get together with a friend, neighbor or shopmate.

Our ability to withstand the financial pressures which reaction places upon us will be greatly increased if we can build up this sustaining fund.

If there are some who do not want to give their names because of the atmosphere of repression, we suggest you indicate some name or initials by which we can keep a record of your contributions, and acknowledge them from day to day in the Daily Worker.

Name _____ City _____ State _____
Address _____
I pledge _____ Weekly _____
Monthly _____
Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

MAKE IT 30 A BIG ANNIVERSARY

Your Paper THE DAILY WORKER will mark its 30th ANNIVERSARY with a special enlarged issue on JANUARY 24.

HAVE YOU sent us your greeting? Did your ORGANIZATION send in a greeting?

Send Your Ad and Greeting Today

TIME IS GROWING shorter . . . DEADLINE for GREETINGS is JANUARY 18 . . .

Rates: \$ 8 — 1 inch
15 — 2 inches
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Book-Burning Ravages Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A wild fire of bookburning in Illinois was quelled by protests this week before it had gotten too far.

It all started when a Richland County woman complained that her daughter had been reading a library book which contained some "shocking" passages.

In this era of McCarthyism, it doesn't take long for such a spark to become a roaring blaze. The complaint travelled from the county sheriff to Springfield.

Within two days, between 6,000 and 8,000 books were ordered removed from state library shelves. Under orders from an assistant state librarian, Miss Helene Rogers, a full-scale probe of printed matter in the libraries was begun.

The hunt for "indecent litera-

ture was rapidly extended to books which might be objectionable to the McCarthy-type mentality.

The book-burning orgy was fanned by Sheriff Jesse Shipley of Richland County. The book involved in the original complaint, a novel about army life, was described as "communistic in purpose, aimed at lowering the morality of American boys and girls."

The Secretary of State's Office, with Secretary Charles F. Carpentier away in Florida, took up the purge cry and issued a long list of books ordered withdrawn from the Illinois State Library. Included among them were: "Kingsblood Royal" by Sinclair Lewis; "A Rage to Live" by John O'Hara; "1919" by John Dos Passos; "A House Is

Not a Home" by Polly Adler.

One of the books ordered banned was "The Wonderful Story of How You Were Born," a book endorsed by the Girl Scouts of America.

The state library immediately dispatched orders to 75 people to return books which they were reading—books which appeared on the new purge list.

It was at this dangerous point that protests began to pour into Springfield against the wholesale censorship campaign. Gov. William G. Stratton began hearing from many of the same responsible groups who stopped the Broyles Bills from ever becoming law in Illinois.

The result was a "Go slow" order from the governor. Secretary of State Carpentier issued

a statement that the whole thing was due to an "overzealous move by Miss Rogers, the assistant state librarian."

The executive director of the American Library Association, Donald H. Clift, condemned the purge order, declaring, "There is no place in our society for extra-legal efforts to coerce the tastes of all."

Gertrude E. Gscheidle, head librarian of the Chicago Public Library, stated that if a book is published by a reputable firm and is not prohibited by law, no attempt should be made to deny it to the public.

The worst of the holocaust had been stopped. But Illinois had been badly singed by a book-burning spree which might easily have gotten out of hand.

Hearings on Ives Bill Set

SEN. IRVING M. IVES (R, N. Y.) announced Dec. 22 that hearings on his fair employment practices bill, S 692, will open during the second week of January.

The civil rights subcommittee of the Senate labor committee under chairmanship of Ives will conduct the hearings. Other members of the subcommittee are Sens. George D. Aiken (R, Vt.), Dwight D. Griswold (R, Neb.), Paul H. Douglas (D, Ill.) and Herbert H. Lehman (D, NY).

The Ives bill, the same legislation which was introduced in the last Congress by Ives and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D, Minn.)

Steel Starts '54 With Shutdowns

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—Steel mills were ending the year this week with what industry spokesmen called "a silent night or two" in the mills.

But it was the business decline—rather than any holiday spirit—which brought the unprecedented shutdown of steel plants in this area and throughout the nation.

The pattern was set by the U.S. Steel mill in Gary, where a 32-hour shutdown for Christmas was ordered. Workers said that they don't remember such a thing happening since the period before World War II.

U.S. STEEL cooled six of 11 blast furnaces in Gary and all 10 furnaces at its plant in South Chicago. Steel-making furnaces, primary rolling mills and finishing mills were reported as not operating.

Although Inland Steel worked at a considerable rate through the holiday, almost all other basic steel plants in this region curtailed operations sharply. Inland also shut down its hot and cold strip mills, as well as other sections of the plant.

The shutdowns aggravated the job crisis at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube plant in East Chicago. Some 50 percent

of the workers in this plant were reported to have been on a three and four-day week basis.

THE national steel-making rate was down to about 70 percent of capacity for the week. The rate in this area, which has been among the highest in the

nation, hit a new low for a non-strike week, about 74 percent.

The outlook for the new year was bleak. Said the Wall St. Journal: "January orders just haven't materialized in heavy volume by 1953 standards, and most companies are still looking for business for that month."

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

• Christmas Spirit Lacking

• A Victory in Kentucky

THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT was absent this week in authorities who refused simple justice to persecuted Negroes in many parts of the country. Talmadge refused to commute the life prison term of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons (see story elsewhere in this paper); New Jersey authorities continued to insist that Jesse Dukes, the Negro who has spent most of his life on Georgia chaingangs since he was 13, be sent back to a living death for a crime he could not have committed. He was arrested when 13 for stealing automobiles, although he could not drive an auto and has not yet learned. Out on the West Coast, John Wesley Wells, still faces death for having hurled a cuspidor at a taunting guard, with California authorities looking the other way despite Christmas. Nor was President Eisenhower moved to a compassionate act in staying the execution of two Negro soldiers, Herman P. Dennis, Jr., and Robert W. Burns, railroaded without proper defense by an Army court martial in 1949 on a rape and murder charge.

IT WAS BRIGHTER in Louisville, Ky., where a Negro attorney, C. Ewbank Tucker, aided by groups of Negroes and whites, established the legal rights of Negroes to ignore the customs of segregation in train and bus stations. Louisville again scored this Christmas season when two Negro doctors, one a 30-year-old Negro woman pediatrician, were appointed as instructor in the University of Louisville Medical School—a first in the South.

SHORTS, PERSONALITIES: A branch of the Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Company will have three Negro tellers. The branch is in the heart of the Negro community in Atlanta. . . . The Mississippi State Senate defeated by a tie vote.

24-24—a provision for establishing private schools in the event the U. S. Supreme Court abolished segregation. The senators weren't convinced that the time was ripe. . . . Fifteen thousand white and Negro fans of J. C. Carolina, the Negro idol of the University of Illinois football followers, greeted the 23-year-old star this week when he reached Columbia, S. C., his home town. He was the first local Athlete to be named an All-American, a fact which was noted by the City Council of Columbia in an official resolution. Caroline was feted by city dignitaries, family and friends.

"The emergence of the new Negro middle-class," declared Dr. E. Franklin Frazer, of Howard University forum, "is no help to the Negro masses. It fails to provide leadership to the masses."

NEGRO BAPTIST ministers of Memphis refused to participate in a city-wide prayer meeting sponsored by a group of white leaders when it was found out that Negro communicants would be segregated in the gallery. The resolution of the ministers read, in part:

"It is far better to have a great host turned away in the name of Christ, for lack of room, than to be refused entrance beforehand."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S legislative conference last week ducked the issue of civil rights. . . . Orion Johnson, a teen-age Negro convicted and sentenced to death on a murder charge in Florida, received a reprieve, allowing attorneys to file appeals. . . . Johnson defended himself against a sheriff. And down in Buena Vista, Ga., three Negro prisoners took Sheriff W. E. Henson's gun and keys, locked him in a cell and left town. It required a blow torch to free the sheriff; the three escapees have not been found.

VETERAN NEWSPAPERMAN INDICTS THE BIG PRESS

By Federated Press

A SIZZLING INDICTMENT of the American press by a veteran newspaperman with 60 years experience appeared in Editor & Publisher's Dec. 19 issue.

In a letter to E&P from Bethlehem, Pa., Robert E. Shafer wrote: "After kicking around and being kicked around American newspaper shops for 60 years, beginning in 1892 as a carrier, the undersigned former proofreader, reporter and assistant editor in half a dozen towns and cities in the eastern U. S. is beginning to despair of the American press."

"When is it going to stop being a primer to crooks and a shocking purveyor of crime, skulduggery, sex perversion and general degeneracy? Is it true, as a former New York newspaperman declared that the American editor is interested mostly in money, bloody stories and sex?"

Shafer complained that the "Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, reporter and editorial staffs throughout America are flooding the wires, presses and news columns with horror, crime and sex stories."

"I HAVE in my possession," he wrote, "front pages of newspapers with 30, 40 or 50 percent (more or less) of space devoted to stories about berserk people killing their families or other people; mothers throwing their children out of buildings or into rivers; beastly men raping and beheading girls; other human beasts murdering a lovable dog even before they have collected \$600,000 in ransom money; boys or girls shooting or stabbing playmates after some childish quarrel; young boys murdering their parents with an axe or shotgun; male perverts murdering their wives in order to marry another woman."

"As for holdups, bank and payroll robberies, burglaries, muggings, etc., etc., the newspapers of America are serving as literal first-aids and primers of instruction to crooks, thieves, perverts, delinquent youths and adults, whether actual or potential, as to just how this or that crime was committed. . . ."

Shafer said he believes "the lowdown on this journalistic perversion" is that "the average American newspaper MUST print daily a proportion of advertising that amounts to large sums of money. . . . With the inevitable necessity of the average newspaper turning out an issue daily, with 50 to 80% of advertising and the remainder of news, editorial or other stuff (sloppy comics, for example), it all means that ye average editor with a last-minute choice of two articles, local or telegraphic, will inevitably run the story that is lurid, blood-thirsty, etc."

ANOTHER of his "pet peeves" against American newspapers, by a passing motorist.

Shafer said, is "the overwhelming acreage furnished its pages by columnists, who half the time appear to be in want of a real topic to hash over, so they tell about personal and family do-dos; their own likes and dislikes, much of it akin to the Pegleristic self-delusion that America is a 'republic' and not a democracy."

The writer said Westbrook Pegler should "let Fres. Roosevelt requiescat in pace; let Mrs. Roosevelt rest in peace and go her merry way whether it is the Pegleristic way of life and thought or not; let Truman live in peace in Independence."

"This labor baiter, Roosevelt-democracy hater and all-around bellyacher should stop dirtying American newspapers with irresponsible and silly mouthings such as 'damn democracy to hell,' as he did some months ago in one of his samples of bluff, bluster and blah," Shafer concluded.

Two Held for Clubbing Negro Vet to Death

Two Brooklyn youths were booked Monday on homicide charges for clubbing a Negro ex-GI to death with a baseball bat.

The dead man was identified by police as Jacob Elmar, 24, a Negro, of Blackville, S. C., a former Army man who had come to New York to celebrate his discharge from the service.

Arrested on a charge of beating him to death with a baseball bat after a dispute over a traffic tangle were Bernard Cutinella, 21, 2835 86th St., and Thomas Patagni, 20, 2235 W. 8th St., both of Brooklyn. A 19-year-old companion of the arrested men was held as a material witness; police did not make public his name.

Police said the three Brooklyn men and Elmar and a companion had gotten into an argument after Elmar's car cut off the other in traffic. They said Cutinella began beating Elmar but the former soldier retreated to his own car and drove off.

Police said the car driven by Patagni and carrying Cutinella and the unidentified youth gave chase and caught up with Elmar's car when it stopped for a red light. Cutinella smashed a window of Elmar's car with a baseball bat, witnesses reported.

In the attack that followed, Elmar fell with a fatal head injury caused by the baseball bat, police said.

The Brooklyn youths reentered their car and drove off, police said. They were identified through the license number of their car, noted

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WILL 1954 SEE END OF ATOMIC WAR THREAT?

— See Page 4 —



**NEW JERSEY
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Life Can Be Wonderful

a New Year's
Editorial

LIFE, says the soap opera, can be wonderful. This is a statement which for 364 days of the year most people reject as puerile optimism, or worse. But each year there comes a day in which that bald and uncritical statement deserves to be examined with an open mind.

So it happens that today, in the last glow of the old year's twilight, when we stand at the dawn of a brand new year, we are prepared to concede that under certain circumstances, life indeed can be wonderful.

Life can be wonderful if the negotiations for an international pool of atomic materials proposed by President Eisenhower and accepted by the Soviet government develop into an agreement for banning atomic warfare from our earth.

Life can be wonderful if the cold war tensions are dissolved in a decision by our own government to accept the peaceful co-existence of other social systems, including that of socialism, and that the dream of Franklin Roosevelt of American-Soviet collaboration to maintain world peace is realized.

But life certainly isn't going to be very wonderful if depression is permitted to fling its fury, like a great hurricane, against the people. And life can be wonderful if before depression hits, the government should embark on a genuine program of public housing for low-income families, of hospital and school construction, of road building, and of other essential public works.

Life for the older people could be wonderful if social security laws are improved and extended so that no one need face old age fearful that his basic economic needs will not be taken care of.

Life for the youth could be wonderful if every young person receives, at government expense, the health and medical care, the schooling, he needs, and if after that he is offered an opportunity for a job or a career for which his special talents fit him.

Life could be wonderful for all of us, Negro and white, if the system of white supremacy which has stunted and distorted the growth of whole areas of our country, including our national capital, is wiped out—by court order, by Presidential decree, by the action of Congress and the state legislatures. Life could be wonderful if the magnificent capacity of the American people for brotherhood and friendship would never again be stultified by the poison of race hatred.

Life could be wonderful if the trade unions are freed from the shackles of Taft-Hartley and the right to organize, and bargain collectively, is restored in our land. And if in November a Congress is elected which will execute the will of the people.

Labor and the American people seem to grasp the extent of the danger of McCarthyism. But life could be wonderful if they were to become fully aware of a grave danger facing all people in the fact that more than 100 Com-

munist leaders are in prison or are facing prison because of their championship of peace and freedom. Oh, yes, life would be certainly wonderful if before the end of 1954, we could reach out and shake the hands of our editor, John Gates, our former publisher, Ben Davis, and the other heroic men and women now behind bars.

THIS IS a day on which cynics might properly be expected to hold their tongues. But we can already hear one of those unlovely creatures saying: "Ahhl! Pipe dream!" But is it a pipe dream?

We remember a poet who once said that the New Year is "a flower unblown, a book unread, a tree with fruit unharvested." Life can be wonderful in 1954, but this we admit, requires the cultivation of the flower, the reading of the book, the harvesting of the fruit. We concede that this will not happen unless the people, mobilize, organize and fight for these elements of the wonderful life. They are more ready today to take up this fight than in the last few years. And to the promotion of that wide awakening, we pledge this newspaper to battle unceasingly.

ASSIGNMENT USA

Charity Without Faith or Hope

By JOSEPH NORTH

FOR a long time now, perhaps since Neanderthal man was first disabled bringing down his mammoth, the social animal Man has been helping those who could not help themselves. And, as life reveals, those who need help most are those most generous in offering it.

So we come to the fact much of the nation has been discussing



this past week, that the American people, throughout 1953, contributed some four billion dollars to various charities that ranged from aid to their fellow-men stricken by disease—cancer, polio, multiple sclerosis—through foundations for underprivileged children, aid to disabled veterans and a host of other "philanthropies" too numerous to mention.

The fact then came to public attention that unscrupulous men have made fabulous fortunes trading on the generosity and humanity of the American people. So a legislative commission held hearings that revealed many institutions were either robbing the people outright or were skimming on the thin ice of legality in their

frauds. The sums went into the hundreds of millions.

WE LEARNED, for instance, that a number of sharp individuals braintrusting the Disabled American Veterans, Inc., collected \$21,480,000 in the past three years and not one dollar of direct aid reached a veteran or his dependents. Only 18 cents of every dollar went for alleged welfare services which consisted primarily of advice to veterans concerning government benefits—advice, which as the proverb has it, is cheap.

We learned that chiselers collecting for a National Kids Day Foundation raised \$3,978,000 in the last five years for "under-

(Continued on Page 13)



Ike Freezes Slums Into U. S. Landscape

By BERNARD BURTON

A PLAN to freeze slums across the country and to end public housing programs. That's what the Administration's program will boil down to if the proposals of President Eisenhower's special committee of experts are adopted. This committee, headed by Albert

M. Cole, federal housing administrator, last week handed a 296-page document with housing recommendations to the White House. It proposed to meet the housing crisis with a new version of the GOP's "trickle down" theory. That's the theory that if government makes it easy for corporations, banks and realty interests to make bigger profits, somehow or other the benefits will trickle down to the people.

The recommendations were strongly advocated by Cole who, when he was a Congressman, voted against every public housing program.

★

MAIN PROPOSALS of Eisenhower's committee of experts are:

- Reliance on private building and gradual withdrawal of government participation in housing construction.
- Raising interest rates on Federal Housing Agency and Veterans Administration loans.
- Renovation by private owners, rather than by government, of run-down homes.
- Removing the government completely from the mortgage market and handing control over to private corporations which would then be able to keep interest rates high.
- Selling privately built low-cost homes to low-income families. Here the government would enter the picture by guaranteeing the banks payment on the mortgages.

The report, in the opinion of housing experts, would not even make a dent in the problem of replacing the 7,800,000 substandard dwellings in the country or in the construction of the 900,000 new housing units that are needed annually to keep up with population growth.

★

ONE OF THE FIRST to comment on this report, which is expected to be incorporated in Eisenhower's legislative proposals to Congress, was the secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, Ben Fischer, who stated that it now appeared "as if the Administration sights in the total housing field are too low to meet either the needs of the people or the urgent need for an effective anti-depression program."

The report of the experts did not touch the issue of public housing. This was all but killed in the last session of Congress when the program was cut down to 20,000 units for the year, with the proviso that the government was to enter into no contracts for future housing.

One of the biggest giveaways in the report concerns private control of the mortgage market. It calls for liquidation of the Federal National Mortgage Association (known as "Fannie Mae") under which the government buys up home loan mortgages from banks, thus helping to keep interest rates down and terms easier.

Now the assets of Fannie Mae would be handed over to a privately controlled corporation which would thus be able to get control of the housing industry.

★

THE "SLUM CLEARANCE" proposal is viewed as a farce. It calls for government help to slum owners to "renovate" the homes. There is nothing, however, to compel such renovation or to hold a lit on rents after renovation.

The proposal for "aid" to low income families is just as farcical. It proposes government insurance of mortgages on homes that would sell for \$7,600 to \$8,600. Even if the private interests were to build such homes (which they are not compelled to do), monthly carrying charges and expenses would still run \$60 to \$70. Housing experts pointed out that a privately built home in this price range would be of such quality as to deteriorate quickly into slum areas.

On top of all this, is the fact that the whole housing program is to be turned over to the same bank and corporations which make the biggest profits from slums. These interests, a number of studies have revealed, continue to realize their investments many times over from slum areas—and they are hardly likely to do away with one of their greatest sources of profit.

Both AFL and CIO have called for restoration of a real peoples housing program. It will take a real mobilization and fight to win it from the upcoming session of Congress.

City Plans More High-Rent Units, Spurns Slum Issue

WHILE THE HOUSING crisis mounts by the day in New York City with tenant dislocations becoming an emergency issue and the low-rent project delays becoming a national scandal, the City Slums Clearance Committee blithely continues to allocate Fed-

eral funds for swank \$40-a-room "slum clearance" housing developments.

The Committee, the City Planning Commission and the Board of Estimates are ganging up on the people's housing needs, particularly the Negro people, in a matter suggesting an organized realty conspiracy.

On Monday the CPC will "discuss" the suppressed report of City Construction Co-ordinator Robert Moses. It is certain that the Title I (high-rent "slum clearance" program) and anti-minority aspects of this landlord bonanza deal will not be revealed. Enough

of it, however, may come to light to spur citywide protest and pro-labor activity against this plan.

★

THE \$20,000,000 government allocation to the city for Title I developments comes at a time when the Moses report itself admits that the city must build 44,000 housing units every year to begin to solve the housing crisis. But 44,000 housing units are twice the rate of present construction and could hardly scratch the surface of tenant relocation needs which is now above 70,000 fam-

CIO Calls Housing Parley

THE CIO will hold a national housing conference in Washington Jan. 8. James G. Thimmes, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, was a member of Eisenhower's committee on experts. The experts' report, however, was not adopted unanimously. Thimmes' own analysis is expected to be made later, according to the CIO News.

The recent CIO Auto Union conference on full employment set a goal of at least two million housing units a year both for slum clearance and new homes, at a cost of \$17.5 billion annually.

Admittedly, the Administration program will not even come within sight of this goal.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- AFL, CIO Sign No-Raid Pact
- NLRB Goes T-H One Better

STEEL DROP to lowest point since 1949 was scheduled over the Christmas period. National steel output was scheduled to tumble to 70 percent of capacity. Last year in same period it was 103 percent. In the Youngstown area output was expected to go down to 60 percent. . . . In Oregon, 27,000 lumber workers are jobless. . . . In North Carolina, unemployment rose by 5,000 over the past six weeks due to a slowdown in textile, furniture and building construction.

★

TAFT-HARTLEY LAW was virtually amended to something even worse by NLRB decision which denies unions right to reply to employers who address workers on company property. CIO blasted decision as putting into effect something for which anti-labor forces had always fought. The ruling reversed previous practice whereby a union had right to reply to employer

on company property if an anti-union boss called workers together to harangue and intimidate them.

★

NO-RAIDING agreement between AFL and CIO was finally signed. It does not fully become effective, however, until affiliates sign. Chief holdout is AFL Teamsters.

★

SQUEEZE PLAY against CIO Transport Workers was threatened by New York City Transit Authority. TWU had accepted plan of Mayor-elect Wagner to await study of a fact-finding board. Transit Authority, however, has thus far refused to accept Wagner plan. Instead, it is considering suit for an injunction against a New Year's strike.

★

PRIVATE GARBAGE collectors in New York won a 15-day strike with a seven-dollar weekly package raise. Strikers belonged to AFL Teamsters.

★

TWENTY-FOUR WEEK strike of AFL Hatters in South Norwalk, Conn., received support from AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union in the form of a \$250,000 loan. Strikers are fighting plant runaway operation to the South.

★

MUTUAL assistance pact was signed between AFL Machinists and AFL Pressmen. Agreement sets forth respective jurisdictions and pledges aid in organizing printing industry. It supersedes a 1947 agreement.

★

CANNING STRIKE rounding out one month with American and Continental Can Companies putting heat on against 98,000 strikers of CIO Steel Union. Negotiations are broken off, back-to-work movements have been tried and there's been scabberding by state troopers in Florida.

A Year Round Plan for Our Paper

AT THIS writing, The Worker fund campaign for \$60,000 is just about \$2,500 short of completion. It is our fervent hope that it will wind up successfully before the New Year.

The glorious, generous response of our readers—we figure at least 10,000 of you—has made it possible for us to do the job. No commercial newspaper could get the thousands of letters of devotion and warm appreciation which this newspaper received, along with contributions.

They could not get them because they do not represent the interests and the aspirations of their readers—their deep-seated desire for a better life, for peace and freedom—which our readers see in this paper.

But it has been a tough haul and, unfortunately, is not enough to settle all our financial problems.

★

IN THE COURSE of the campaign, many readers urged us to

set up a year-round system of sustaining contributions, and quite a few pledged a weekly or monthly donation. In fact, some of our readers have been making such regular contributions all through 1953.

We've carefully considered the idea, and believe it is essential to our existence. It will not do away with financial campaigns, but it will cut them down and will not make us so completely dependent on them.

We believe there are at least a couple of thousand of our readers able and willing to contribute one or two dollars a week; or five or ten dollars a month.

WE HEREBY urge all such readers to fill out the blank below and send it to us. Some of you may not be in a position to do it all yourself, but can get together with a friend, neighbor or shopmate.

Our ability to withstand the financial pressures which reaction places upon us will be greatly increased if we can build up this sustaining fund.

If there are some who do not want to give their names because of the atmosphere of repression, we suggest you indicate some name or initials by which we can keep a record of your contributions, and acknowledge them from day to day in the Daily Worker.

Name _____ City _____ State _____

Address _____

I pledge _____ Weekly _____ Monthly _____

Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

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Weekend TV and Movie Guide

*Recommended
**Not recommended

TV

Saturday (Dec. 26)
Afternoon-Evening

*What in the World (2) 1:30.
*Camera Three (2)
Movie: Interrupted Journey (British) (11) 2:30.
*Basketball: Boston Celtics vs. Milwaukee Hawks (5) 3:00.
Movie: Drake of England (British) (2) 3:30.
Movie: Jane Eyre (2) 5:00.
Stuart Erwin Show (7) 5:00.
Youth Forum (5) 5:30.
Ethel and Albert (4) 7:30.
Beat the Clock-Games (2) 7:30.
*Emperor's Nightingale-Czech puppet film based on Hans Christian Andersen fairytale (11) 7:30.
Jackie Gleason - Comedy (2) 8:00.
Original Amateur Hour (4) 8:30.
*All Star Revue: Martha Raye, Bert Lahr (4) 9:00.
Boxing: Danny Womber vs. Wilbur Wilson (7) 9:00.
*Basketball: Hofstra College Invitation Tournament (11) 9:00.
Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30.
*Lilli Palmer (9) 10:30.
Movie: The Devil's Brother (2) 11:15
Dennis King, Laurel & Hardy.
Jungle Book. Sabu, (4) Midnight.

TV

Sunday (Dec. 27)
Afternoon-Evening

Youth Wants to Know-Forum (4) 1:00.
*Football: Cleveland Browns vs. Detroit Lions (5) 1:00.
Swiss Family Robinson (7) 2:00.
Movie: Seven Days to Noon (British) (11) 2:45.
Nature of Things (4) 3:15.
Personal Story: Eddie Albert (7) 4:00.
*Omnibus - Alistair Cooke (2) 5:00.
*Hallmark of Fame (4) 5:00.
*Chicago Symphony Orchestra (5) 5:00.
Meet the Press (4) 6:00.
*You Are There (2) 6:30. Surrender of Cornwallis.
George Jessel Show (7) 6:30.
Life With Father (2) 7:00.
You Asked For It (7) 7:00.
Jack Benny Show (2) 7:30.
*Opera Cameos (5) 7:30.
Toast of the Town (2) 8:00.
*Comedy Hour: Eddie Cantor, Jimmy Durante (4) 9:00.
Fred Waring Show (2) 9:00.
*Philco Playhouse (4) 9:00.
Movie: Housekeeper's Daughter (9) 9:00. Joan Bennett, Vic Mature.
*Movie: Odette (British) (7) 9:30.
Letter to Loretta (4) 10:00.
*Championship Bowling (13)

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10:00.
*Movie: 40,000 Horsemen (Australian) (2) 11:15.
*Movie: So Ends Our Night. Frederic March, Margaret Sullivan (2) 12:45 (after midnight).
*Yesterday's Newsreels (7) 11.

TV For Children

Saturday (Dec. 26)

Herb Sheldon (4) 7:00 a.m.
On the Carousel (2) 9:00.
Children's Movie (4) 9:00.
Animal Time (7) 9:45.
Tootsie Hippodrome (7) 10:00.
Western Film (5) 10:30.
Smilin' Ed's Gang (7) 10:30.
Winky Dink & You (2) 11:00.
Blinky's Puppets (7) 11:30.
Big Top-Circus (2) 12:00.
Lone Ranger (2) 1:00.
Uncle Win Story Time (13) 1:00.
Johnny Jupiter (7) 5:30.
Animals Are Fun (11) 5:30.
Hopalong Cassidy Film (4) 6:30.
Movie: Cal of the Forest (2) 6:30.
Startime-Children's Show (4) 7:00.

TV For Children

Sunday (Dec. 27)

Children's Hour (4) 10:30
Magic Clown (4) 11:30.
Draw With Me (4) Noon.
Junior Carnival (13) 1:00.
Movie: Swiss Family Robinson (7) 3:00.
Kukla, Fran and Ollie (4) 3:30.
Juvenile Jury (2) 4:00.
Zoo Parade (4) 4:30.
Puppet Show (11) 4:30.
Super Circus (7) 5:00.
Roy Rogers-Western (4) 6:30.

Other Children's Programs

Hedi (Movie). Little Carnegie, 57th & 7th Ave.
Pecos Bill-the coyote cowboy. Carnegie Recital Hall, 154 W. 57, Dec. 26 thru Jan. 3 For reservations call CI 7-1350.
Baber & Peter and the Wolf-Two operas for children. Hunter College Assembly Hall, 69th & Park Ave. Dec. 28-29. Phone CI 5-5159. Little Orchestra Society, 35 W. 53.
Puppet Shows. Bill Cook. Village Dance & Puppet Center. 430 Sixth Ave. Dec. 26-31. Phone WA 9-0485.
Red Riding Hood: Play performed by young people. Children's Own Theatre, Metropolitan Duane, 201 W. 13 St. Dec. 26-Jan. 2. Phone PL 7-6300.
Tom Sawyer: Produced by Young People's Theatre, Duane Lab. 115 W. 52 St. Dec. 26-Jan. 3 Phone CO 5-8593.
Children's Holiday Carnival. Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53 Today through Jan. 17. Ages 4-8. Phone CI 5-8900. By reservation only.
Dance Plays for Children. Henry St. Playhouse, 466 Grand St. OR

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RADIO PROGRAMS

Saturday (Dec. 26)

*Metropolitan Opera - Mozart's 'Marriage of Figaro' WABC 2:00 p.m.
*Basketball: Brigham Young vs. Manhattan; Niagara vs. St. John's WMGM 2:00.
*Blue-Gray Football Game WOR 2:45.
*Adventures in Science WCBS 8:15.
*Basketball: Duquesne vs. NYU; St. Louis vs. LaSalle WGM 7:30.
Gunsmoke - Western drama WCBS 8:00.
College Quiz Bowl WNBC 8:00.
Twenty Questions WOR 8:00.
*Theatre Royal-Lawrence Olivier in 'The Centerville Ghost' WNBC 8:30.
*Chicago Theatre-Wizard of Oz. WOR 10:00.

Sunday (Dec. 27)

American-Jewish Caravan of Stars. WMGM 12:30 Noon.
*Championship Football Game. WOR 1:00.
*Symphonette - Misha Piatro. WCBS 2:00.
Alistair Cooke, commentary WABC 2:15.
*NY Philharmonic Symphony WCBS 2:30.
American Forum of the Air. WNBC 2:30.
*Basketball: Knickerbockers vs. Phila. WMGM 3:00.
*Golden Voices WNBC 3:00.
*Concert Hall WCBS 4:00.
Quiz Kids WCBS 5:30.
Gene Autry Show WCBS 6:00.
Our Miss Brooks WCBS 6:30.
*NBC Symphony Orchestra WNBC 6:30.
Jack Benny Show WCBS 7:00.
The Marriage. Hume Cronyn-Jessica Tandy WNBC 7:30.
Bing Crosby Show WCBS 8:00.
Six Footer: James Stewart WNBC 8:00.
*Star Playhouse: Frederic March, Helen Hayes WNBC 8:30.
*Hockey: Rangers vs. Chicago WMGM 8:45.
*Hallmark Hall of Fame WCBS 9:00.
Edegar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy. WCBS 9:30.
Meet the Press. WNBC 10:30.

MOVIES

*Recommended

*Gilbert & Sullivan, Bijou, 45th W of B'way.
Eddie Cantor Story, Paramount, 43 St. and B'way.
Easy to Love: Radio City Music Hall.
*Chuk and Gek and Daring Circus Youth. Stanley, 42nd and 7th Ave.
King of the Khyber Rifles, Rivoli, 49th & B'way.
*Beneath the 12-Mile Reef. Roxy, 50th & B'way.
Captain's Paradise (British), Paris, 58th W of 5th.
*This Is Cinerama, Warner, 47th & B'way.
*Julius Caesar, Plaza, 58th & Madison.
*Heidi and White Mane, Little Carnegie, 57th at 7th Ave.
*Little Fugitive, Normandie.

Deepest sympathy to
Charles Nusser & family
on the death
of his beloved wife
LEONA NUSSE
-DAILY WORKER STAFF

FAST: MAN OF PEACE

(Continued from Page 4)

great gift of the story-teller who is also a lyric poet.

But this man who stands in the very front rank of our national literature, is equally the citizen of courage and understanding. There are no walls between his qualities as writer and as patriot, and he conducts his life in accord with his writings.

I remember him at Peekskill when he stood manfully against the vigilantes: we know him as the man who went to prison rather than cede his principle.

He stands as one of the owners of this newspaper at a time when

37th & 6th Ave.

*Conquest of Everest, Fine Arts, 58th near Park Av.

*Martin Luther Guild, 50 St. & Rock. Plaza.

*Annapurna, Translux, 60th & Madison.

The Living Desert (Disney), Sutton, E. 57th St.

Miss Sadie Thompson, Capitol, 51st & B'way.

*Lili, Translux, 60 St. & Madison.

Revivals

*La Traviata & Cavalleria Rusticana-Operas on Film (Italian). Cinema Verdi, 39th and 6th Ave.

*Old Time Movies. Club Cinema, 430 Sixth Ave. Sat-Sun. Dec. 26-27. Two shows: 8:30 and 10:30.

Mary Pickford, Lionel Barrymore, John Bunny, Flora Finch, Gloria Swanson, Fatty Arbuckle and others.

*Public Enemy No. 1 with James Cagney, Holiday, 47th & B'way. Also Little Caesar with Edw. S. Robinson.

*Beggars Opera (British) Apollo, 42nd St. through Wed.

*Fan Fan the Tulip (French). Thalia, B'way at 95 St. On same bill: Justice Is Done (French). Through Thursday.

*Limelight and Kind Hearts & Coronets, 55th St. Playhouse, 55th St. near 7th Ave. Sat-Sun. Dec. 26-27.

*Peter Pan. Waverly, 3rd St & 6th Ave. Sun-Mon. Dec. 27-28.

*Sea Around Us. Eighth St. Playhouse, today thru Thurs.

DRAMA

*Emperor's Clothes by George Tabori, Greenwich Mews, 141 W. 13 St. Nightly except Mon. & Fri.

*World of Sholem Aleichem. Baribon Plaza, 58 St. & 6th Ave. Nightly except Mon. Mats.: Sat-Sun.

*Simpleton of Unexpected Isles by G. B. Shaw. Davenport Theatre 27th & Lex. Nightly except Mon.

*Othello by Shakespeare. Jan Hus Auditorium, 351 E. 74 St. Every Wed thru Sun. night.

*All My Sons by Arthur Miller. Hudson Guild Community Players, 436 W. 27 St. Dec. 29-30.

With heavy heart, we express our deepest sympathy to Charles Nusser and family on the death of his wife and devoted comrade

LEONA NUSSE

She loved the people, courageously, selflessly and with greatest condence in victory, she devoted her life to the struggle for Peace and Freedom for all mankind.

-State Committee, Communist Party, New Jersey

the detractors of the America he has caught in the pages of his books would destroy any voice of independence.

NATURALLY we, of this staff, are proud of the honor he received this week from the international body of world-renowned writers, scientists, and educators who awarded him the Stalin prize for peace. He is an unfaltering champion of that which alone can save our nation, the world, from destruction-friendship between the U. S. A. and the USSR. Now he is rightfully of that honorable trio which has won that award: Bishop Moulton of Utah, Paul Robeson, and Howard Fast.

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NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1953

McCarthy's Spy Hoax At Monmouth Flops

Sen. Joseph McCarthy, the "barbarian out of his cave," as a leading Jersey churchman called him, reaped yards of headlines as he rehashed the Fort Monmouth "spy" tale this week.

Trumpeting "espionage" as he entered Jersey months ago, the Senator himself admitted there was no such thing when he said he was "satisfied" because "we have caused a number . . . to be suspended . . . after they took refuge behind the Fifth Amendment."

Nearly all the working people he called as witnesses—many of them from Jersey—courageously refused to turn informer for the power-greedy man from Wisconsin.

One witness, Albert Shadowitz, told the Senator he would refuse to answer any of his questions, relying on the First Amendment's protection of his freedom, after consulting with Dr. Albert Einstein.

As McCarthy's "spy" balloon flattened out, it became clear that the hearing were shaping up around the frame-up of one man, insurance agent Harry Hyman, not on anything like espionage, but because of his political ideas.

McCarthy produced four cowering informers who said they had known Hyman to be a Communist but even these said nothing about "espionage."

Instead of the usual "contempt" charge that McCarthy angles for, he threatened Hyman instead with indictment under the Smith Act. "You are exhibit Number One of how fascism is coming to the United States," Hyman told McCarthy.

Other Jersey witnesses included Sidney Stolberg, of Roosevelt, manager of an egg cooperative, and Louis Kaplan, egg salesman from Neptune. Both refused to answer questions, based on their rights under the Fifth Amendment.

The outrages in that courtroom shocked even the Trenton Times, which said, "Traditional American principles of freedom of speech and fair play continue to be outraged by the inquisitions which pass as public hearings conducted by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's investigations subcommittee."

In Princeton, Col. Francis P. Miller, prominent Presbyterian layman, discussed the question, "How un-American is Christianity?"

Miller, calling McCarthy and his followers "a wrecking crew, a crew of barbarians who have come out of their caves," said, "A group of men in America has taken the civil service and particularly the State Department as a whipping-boy, exactly as Hitler took a racial group in Germany."

McCarthy, he said, has taken "leaves from Adolf Hitler's notebook to create doubt and mistrust of neighbor for neighbor."

"If Joe McCarthy is the embodiment of the American ideal, then my ancestors made a mistake in coming to America. . . . They came here to get away from the Inquisition, secret police and thought control."

A Jersey McCarthyite, Carl McIntyre, former Collingswood, N. J., minister, came under fire of criticism by leading Methodists. The church's Council of Bishops, meeting this week in Georgia, condemned "sinister and unwarranted attacks on religion and democracy."

Though the Methodist leaders did not name names, a spokesman said the bishops referred to McIntyre, to J. B. Matthews, McCarthy's notorious side-kick, and to the Un-American Committee.

OATH STIRS FURORE
The oath of allegiance recited in Assembly at Summit Junior High has been strongly defended by many citizens groups across town, including several Parent-Teacher organizations.

The oath included a phrase about "future citizens of the world," which the Veterans of Foreign Wars found to be tinged with pink. Now, VFW leaders announce they will take court action to prevent the phrase being restored. The pledge was written in 1938 by a panel of teachers and students.

Racist Drive Fails To Stop Film Showing

NUTLEY, N. J.—Wild charges of "communist propaganda" didn't stop Nutley's Human Relations Council last week from showing the film "The Brotherhood of Man." The audience of 42 representatives of service and civic groups "applauded heavily," a spokesman for the Essex County Intergroup Council told reporters.

Moves to ban the film showing, by William Smullen of the self-styled "N. J. Anti-Communist League," were taken up by the Nutley Sun, local paper which revealed its vicious anti-Negro bias during the controversy.

Support for the film showing came from Dr. John P. Mulligan, assistant education commissioner and director of the N.J. Division Against Discrimination.

"The contents of the film are good," Mulligan told the group. "It serves the cause of America. It has nothing in it that could possibly smack of communism."

Commending the group for showing the film, Mulligan mentioned it is in the State Library and "is recommended by the State Department of Education for use in the public schools."

For these simple statements Mulligan—newly appointed by Republican Gov. Driscoll—has been threatened and red-baited by Smullen. He demanded "a legislative investigation of Communist influence in the State Division Against Discrimination and human relations work throughout the state with which the Division is associated."

But the terrorizing didn't stop with Smullen. The local paper reported:

" . . . two agents of the FBI came here from Newark during the preview of the film. It is understood that they compiled a list of the automobile license registration numbers of cars parked outside the home . . . (where) . . . the film was shown."

Earlier, the Nutley Sun, in an editorial denying anti-Negro bias (in which it used lower-case n's throughout) admitted that discrimination was revealed in a recent survey by the Nutley Human Relations Council (sponsor of the film) and then added this vicious bit:

" . . . when you look into the report you discovered that Nutley was not accused of discriminating against its own colored population but was guilty of not welcoming here the surplus black population of New York or Newark."

Then—after this Ku Klux sampling—the editors conclude the survey "was a mistake, unnecessary and its conclusions untrue."

Today, the paper pairs itself with the witchhunting Smullen, and

asks the Mayor "to investigate seriously the motives of those who bring Communist films into Nutley. . . ."

In a vigorous statement, the executive board of the Human Relations Group cited some 30 prominent groups, including Southern colleges and the Board of Education of New York, Newark, Los Angeles, Detroit, Seattle and elsewhere which use the film, and said, " . . . We stood fast to our decision to show it . . . we are happy that a wide cross-section of Nutley organizations was represented at the showing. . . ."

"Among these were groups representing churches, PTA's, a paro-

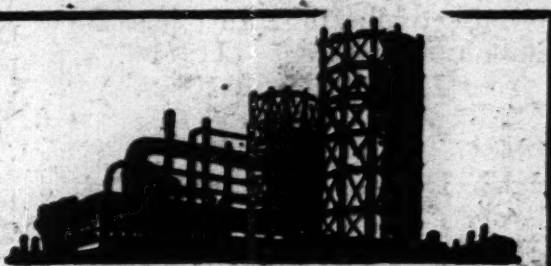
chial school, civic organizations and veterans groups. The full facts about those who aided in producing the film and were charged with communism were presented.

"A lengthy discussion following the showing of the film and there was not a single criticism either of any of the content of the film or of the council's decision to show it."

" . . . The Nutley Human Relations Council is a group of loyal Americans who seek to promote good human relations and understanding among the various people who make up our town. . . ."

"We are proud of the part we are playing in making Nutley an even better place in which to live."

New Jersey SHOP TALK



More and more the labor movement is coming to see that McCarthyism is Fascism. Not only progressive-led, but all sections of the trade unions are beginning to call McCarthy, Velde, Jenner, etc.—as did the conservative AFL-Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—"incipient American fascists" who "will stop at nothing to accomplish their purpose."

Fascism is the deadly enemy of the trade union movement. McCarthy's fascist aims are becoming more openly apparent to millions of working people. It is therefore all the more strange for an executive board of a local union—claiming to disapprove of McCarthy and his methods—to tell its members to cooperate with his committee, and to "answer all questions . . . openly and freely."

The executive board of local 400, IUE-CIO, in a letter to its 1200 members working in the federal labs in Nutley, Lodi and Belleville does just that.

But the conservative Railway Clerks Union says that the real object of the McCarthyites "is not against Communism but against the hard won rights of the last 20 years." The union editorial further states: "It will be well to remember that the type of men most active in the present smear campaign were among those who . . . approved Hitler's handling of the German workman."

How can any decent American—much less responsible labor leaders—urge cooperation with a fascist? How can the interests of the Federal workers be protected by telling them to cooperate with fascism—with those who "approved Hitler's handling of the German workman?"

The leaders of local 400 would better serve the interests of their own members, the entire labor movement, and the American people by telling their people:

"McCarthy is an admirer of Hitler. He defended the Nazi perpetrators of the Malmedy massacre where American GIs were

turn the tide?"

In the New Egypt (N. J.) Press, the editors said, "Nations seem to find an endless number of implements and weapons for war—but none to bring about permanent and everlasting peace. . . ."

"The money now being spent on war would, if spent on peacetime production, bring the greatest comfort and happiness to the world that it has ever known. . . ."

murdered in cold blood. McCarthy is backed by big business millionaires who hate unions. He is the friend of our union's worst enemies.

"No one should cooperate with a fascist out to destroy our democracy. We call on our members to demonstrate against this American type fascist by refusing to help destroy our trade unions."

If it is true—and it is—that McCarthyism represents fascism, that's the kind of an answer labor will have to give to America's No. 1 fascist—if our unions and our democratic rights are to be maintained, if the interests of the unions' members are to be served.

Layoffs Loom For Thousands In New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J.—As the Division of Employment Security announced a 21 percent increase in jobless payments from October to November, Christmas loomed as a threatening season of layoffs for thousands more Jersey workers.

In Roebling the company town owned by Roebling Steel & Wire, in turn owned by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp., which itself is owned by the huge Rockefeller interests—workers have been placed on two- and three-day work weeks.

In Kaiser Metal Works, in near-by Bristol, Pa., 800 were laid off.

Pennsylvania Railroad employees, given "holiday" layoffs, fear they may not be recalled the first of the year. Throughout the Penna. R.R. freight repair shops, layoffs will total 7,200 by the middle of January.

As unions girded for a struggle to increase unemployment payments, these recommendations came from the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce:

"No major change" should be made; workers who quit work should be cut off from payments (to which they contribute); no dependency allowances should be made; disability payments should be withheld for week; and that workers, in this time of layoffs, should be compelled to make "an active search for work," or lose their weekly payments.

Letters Show Peace Hopes

TRENTON. — While Rep. Frelinghuysen (R-5th CD) was telling American Legion officials that he wants Universal Military Training, letters from ordinary citizens, appearing in the Trenton Times, Newark News and other papers throughout the state, were voicing the people's hopes for peace.

One letter says: "Tax relief and an end to fear of atomic annihilation can come in only one way—through agreement with Moscow. The principle obstacle is the proposed rearmament of Germany."

The writer proposes we offer the Russians a non-aggression pact, and enter into an agreement that "German entry in to European Defense Community be deferred two years; in return Moscow to permit unification then, when both actions would be subject to final approval or modification."

Another writer says: "... people refuse to believe that war is pre-

ferable to conference and negotiations in settling the differences in the world today. Let our leaders, like Mr. Lodge, take their cue from this and get down to some serious planning for peace. . . ."

"Instead of constantly trying to out-manuever and out-bicker both our opponents and our allies, with an H-bomb in one hand, let's lead the way to peace . . . if we back it up with deeds like disarmament proposals . . . we will convince others."

Still another writer calls for recognition of the Chinese People's Republic. "The recognition of Red China is in the offing. It means trade and markets and a step toward understanding and goodwill."

"This is as it should be and it is characteristic of men and women of vision, sympathy and understanding who are Americans unafraid because they believe in righteousness, justice and a help-

ing hand, rather than hate, fear, revenge and destruction."

Pointing out that in Korea there was no victory the writer says: "What future wars may bring forth, is anyone's guess. One thing very sure is there will be no victors."

A letter to the Trenton Times, signed by Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, says: "The State Department's fear of the difficulties of making peace, and fear even of a top level conference with Malenkov is blocking progress."

"Do you honestly believe that this is 'all Russia's fault'? No European statement would agree to that judgment."

"Our arms race with Russia is a growing threat of atomic war. We are drifting away from peace. Can't you help, won't you help, to

WILL 1954 SEE END OF ATOMIC WAR THREAT?

— See Page 4 —



**PENNA.
EDITION**

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Life Can Be Wonderful

a New Year's
Editorial

LIFE, says the soap opera, can be wonderful. This is a statement which for 364 days of the year most people reject as puerile optimism, or worse. But each year there comes a day in which that bald and uncritical statement deserves to be examined with an open mind.

So it happens that today, in the last glow of the old year's twilight, when we stand at the dawn of a brand new year, we are prepared to concede that under certain circumstances, life indeed can be wonderful.

Life can be wonderful if the negotiations for an international pool of atomic materials proposed by President Eisenhower and accepted by the Soviet government develop into an agreement for banning atomic warfare from our earth.

Life can be wonderful if the cold war tensions are dissolved in a decision by our own government to accept the peaceful co-existence of other social systems, including that of socialism, and that the dream of Franklin Roosevelt of American-Soviet collaboration to maintain world peace is realized.

But life certainly isn't going to be very wonderful if depression is permitted to fling its fury, like a great hurricane, against the people. And life can be wonderful if before depression hits, the government should embark on a genuine program of public housing for low-income families, of hospital and school construction, of road building, and of other essential public works.

Life for the older people could be wonderful if social security laws are improved and extended so that no one need face old age fearful that his basic economic needs will not be taken care of.

Life for the youth could be wonderful if every young person receives, at government expense, the health and medical care, the schooling, he needs, and if after that he is offered an opportunity for a job or a career for which his special talents fit him.

Life could be wonderful for all of us, Negro and white, if the system of white supremacy which has stunted and distorted the growth of whole areas of our country, including our national capital, is wiped out—by court order, by Presidential decree, by the action of Congress and the state legislatures. Life could be wonderful if the magnificent capacity of the American people for brotherhood and friendship would never again be stultified by the poison of race hatred.

Life could be wonderful if the trade unions are freed from the shackles of Taft-Hartley and the right to organize, and bargain collectively, is restored in our land. And if in November a Congress is elected which will execute the will of the people.

Labor and the American people seem to grasp the extent of the danger of McCarthyism. But life could be wonderful if they were to become fully aware of a grave danger facing all people in the fact that more than 100 Com-

munist leaders are in prison or are facing prison because of their championship of peace and freedom. Oh, yes, life would be certainly wonderful if before the end of 1954, we could reach out and shake the hands of our editor, John Gates, our former publisher, Ben Davis, and the other heroic men and women now behind bars.

THIS IS a day on which cynics might properly be expected to hold their tongues. But we can already hear one of those unlovely creatures saying: "Ahhh! Pipe dream!" But is it a pipe dream?

We remember a poet who once said that the New Year is "a flower unblown, a book unread, a tree with fruit unharvested." Life can be wonderful in 1954, but this we admit, requires the cultivation of the flower, the reading of the book, the harvesting of the fruit. We concede that this will not happen unless the people, mobilize, organize and fight for these elements of the wonderful life. They are more ready today to take up this fight than in the last few years. And to the promotion of that wide awakening, we pledge this newspaper to battle unceasingly.

ASSIGNMENT. USA

Charity Without Faith or Hope

By JOSEPH NORTH

FOR a long time now, perhaps since Neanderthal man was first disabled bringing down his mammoth, the social animal Man has been helping those who could not help themselves. And, as life reveals, those who need help most are those most generous in offering it.

So we come to the fact much of the nation has been discussing



this past week, that the American people, throughout 1953, contributed some four billion dollars to various charities that ranged from aid to their fellow-men stricken by disease—cancer, polio, multiple sclerosis—through foundations for underprivileged children, aid to disabled veterans and a host of other "philanthropies" too numerous to mention.

The fact then came to public attention that unscrupulous men have made fabulous fortunes trading on the generosity and humanity of the American people. So a legislative commission held hearings that revealed many institutions were either robbing the people outright or were skimming on the thin ice of legality in their

frauds. The sums went into the hundreds of millions.

WE LEARNED, for instance, that a number of sharp individuals braintrusting the Disabled American Veterans, Inc., collected \$21,480,000 in the past three years and not one dollar of direct aid reached a veteran or his dependents. Only 18 cents of every dollar went for alleged welfare services which consisted primarily of advice to veterans concerning "government benefits—advice, which as the proverb has it, is cheap.

We learned that chiselers collecting for a National Kids Day Foundation raised \$3,978,000 in the last five years for "under-

(Continued on Page 13)



Ike Freezes Slums Into U. S. Landscape

By BERNARD BURTON

A PLAN to freeze slums across the country and to end public housing programs. That's what the Administration's program will boil down to if the proposals of President Eisenhower's special committee of experts are adopted. This committee, headed by Albert

M. Cole, federal housing administrator, last week handed a 296-page document with housing recommendations to the White House. It proposed to meet the housing crisis with a new version of the GOP's "trickle down" theory. That's the theory that if government makes it easy for corporations, banks and realty interests to make bigger profits, somehow or other the benefits will trickle down to the people.

The recommendations were strongly advocated by Cole who, when he was a Congressman, voted against every public housing program.

★ MAIN PROPOSALS of Eisenhower's committee of experts are:

- Reliance on private building and gradual withdrawal of government participation in housing construction.

- Raising interest rates on Federal Housing Agency and Veterans Administration loans.

- Renovation by private owners, rather than by government, of run-down homes.

- Removing the government completely from the mortgage market and handing control over to private corporations which would then be able to keep interest rates high.

- Selling privately built low-cost homes to low-income families. Here the government would enter the picture—by guaranteeing the banks payment on the mortgages.

The report, in the opinion of housing experts, would not even make a dent in the problem of replacing the 7,800,000 substandard dwellings in the country or in the construction of the 900,000 new housing units that are needed annually to keep up with population growth.

★ ONE OF THE FIRST to comment on this report, which is expected to be incorporated in Eisenhower's legislative proposals to Congress, was the secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, Ben Fischer, who stated that it now appeared "as if the Administration sights in the total housing field are too low to meet either the needs of the people or the urgent need for an effective anti-depression program."

The report of the experts did

not touch the issue of public housing. This was all but killed in the last session of Congress when the program was cut down to 20,000 units for the year, with the proviso that the government was to enter into no contracts for future housing.

One of the biggest giveaway deals in the report concerns private control of the mortgage market. It calls for liquidation of the Federal National Mortgage Association (known as "Fannie Mae") under which the government buys up home loan mortgages from banks, thus helping to keep interest rates down and terms easier.

Now the assets of Fannie Mae would be handed over to a privately controlled corporation which would thus be able to get control of the housing industry.

★ THE "SLUM CLEARANCE" proposal is viewed as a farce. It calls for government help to slum owners to "renovate" the homes. There is nothing, however, to compel such renovation or to hold a lit on rents after renovation.

The proposal for "aid" to low income families is just as farcical. It proposes government insurance of mortgages on homes that would sell for \$7,600 to \$8,600. Even if the private interests were to build such homes (which they are not compelled to do), monthly carrying charges and expenses would still run \$60 to \$70. Housing experts pointed out that a privately built home in this price range would be of such quality as to deteriorate quickly into slum areas.

On top of all this, is the fact that the whole housing program is to be turned over to the same bank and corporations which make the biggest profits from slums. These interests, a number of studies have revealed, continue to realize their investments many times over from slum areas—and they are hardly likely to do away with one of their greatest sources of profit.

Both AFL and CIO have called for restoration of a real peoples housing program. It will take a real mobilization and fight to win it from the upcoming session of Congress.

Scabherders Can't Pry Open the Can Plants

INJUNCTIONS, back-to-work efforts, company letters to workers, scab-herding by state troopers and a flat refusal by the employers to negotiate have marked the nationwide strike of 33,000 workers against the American and Continental Can companies, called by the

CIO United Steelworkers. Heaviest strikebreaking pressure is being applied in Florida, heart of the citrus canning industry, where a number of plants are struck.

At Auburndale, Fla., pickets at the Continental Can Co. plant blocked troop-guarded trucks sent by citrus processing companies to pick up cans. Several of the trucks did get through. They were escorted by state troopers sent out by Gov. Charles Johns after the citrus canners were granted an injunction.

Main demand of the Continental and American Can strikes in Florida, a large number of whom are young Negroes and Puerto Ricans, is elimination of the 17-cent differential with the rest of the coun-

try. Their fight is seen as one on behalf of all workers in the state where industry is being enticed to enter on the basis of low-wage promises.

★ THE STEEL UNION rapped the governor's use of troops for scabherding. R. G. Davidson, international representative, protested to the governor: "We are dumbfounded and amazed that a man with your labor background (Johns was a railroad worker) should lend his office and the state highway patrol to strikebreaking tactics."

★ BOTH THE AMERICAN and Continental companies are acting

CIO Calls Housing Parley

THE CIO will hold a national housing conference in Washington Jan. 8. James G. Thimmes, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, was a member of Eisenhower's committee on experts. The experts' report, however, was not adopted unanimously. Thimmes' own analysis is expected to be made later, according to the CIO News.

The recent CIO Auto Union conference on full employment set a goal of at least two million housing units a year both for slum clearance and new homes, at a cost of \$17.5 billion annually.

Admittedly, the Administration program will not even come within sight of this goal.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL, CIO Sign No-Raid Pact • NLRB Goes T-H One Better

★ STEEL DROP to lowest point since 1949 was scheduled over the Christmas period. National steel output was scheduled to tumble to 70 percent of capacity. Last year in same period it was 103 percent. In the Youngstown area output was expected to go down to 60 percent. . . . In Oregon, 27,000 lumber workers are jobless. . . . In North Carolina, unemployment rose by 5,000 over the past six weeks due to a slowdown in textile, furniture and building construction.

★ TAFT-HARTLEY LAW was virtually amended to something even worse by NLRB decision which denies unions right to reply to employers who address workers on company property. CIO blasted decision as putting into effect something for which anti-labor forces had always fought. The ruling reversed previous practice whereby a union had right to reply to employer

on company property if an anti-union boss called workers together to harangue and intimidate them.

★ NO-RAIDING agreement between AFL and CIO was finally signed. It does not fully become effective, however, until affiliates sign. Chief holdout is AFL Teamsters.

★ SQUEEZE PLAY against CIO Transport Workers was threatened by New York City Transit Authority. TWU had accepted plan of Mayor-elect Wagner to await study of a fact-finding board. Transit Authority, however, has thus far refused to accept Wagner plan. Instead, it is considering suit for an injunction against a New Year's strike.

★ PRIVATE GARBAGE collectors in New York won a 15-day strike with a seven-dollar weekly package raise. Strikers belonged to AFL Teamsters.

★ TWENTY-FOUR WEEK strike of AFL Hatters in South Norwalk, Conn., received support from AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union in the form of a \$250,000 loan. Strikers are fighting plant runaway operation to the South.

★ MUTUAL assistance pact was signed between AFL Machinists and AFL Pressmen. Agreement sets forth respective jurisdictions and pledges aid in organizing printing industry. It supersedes a 1947 agreement.

★ LONGSHOREMEN in New York were being polled by NLRB on choice between old ILA and AFL-ILA as this edition went to press. Old ILA was given new life when it won support of John L. Lewis.

A Year Round Plan for Our Paper

AT THIS writing, The Worker fund campaign for \$60,000 is just about \$2,500 short of completion. It is our fervent hope that it will wind up successfully before the New Year.

The glorious, generous response of our readers—we figure at least 10,000 of you—has made it possible for us to do the job. No commercial newspaper could get the thousands of letters of devotion and warm appreciation which this newspaper received, along with contributions.

They could not get them because they do not represent the interests and the aspirations of their readers—their deep-seated desire for a better life, for peace and freedom—which our readers see in this paper.

But it has been a tough haul and, unfortunately, is not enough to settle all our financial problems.

★ IN THE COURSE of the campaign, many readers urged us to

set up a year-round system of sustaining contributions, and quite a few pledged a weekly or monthly donation. In fact, some of our readers have been making such regular contributions all through 1953.

We've carefully considered the idea, and believe it is essential to our existence. It will not do away with financial campaigns, but it will cut them down and will not make us so completely dependent on them.

We believe there are at least a couple of thousand of our readers able and willing to contribute one or two dollars a week; or five or ten dollars a month.

WE HEREBY urge all such readers to fill out the blank below and send it to us. Some of you may not be in a position to do it all yourself, but can get together with a friend, neighbor or shopmate.

Our ability to withstand the financial pressures which reaction places upon us will be greatly increased if we can build up this sustaining fund.

If there are some who do not want to give their names because of the atmosphere of repression, we suggest you indicate some name or initials by which we can keep a record of your contributions, and acknowledge them from day to day in the Daily Worker.

Name _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____
I pledge _____ Weekly _____
Monthly _____

Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

MAKE IT 30 A BIG ANNIVERSARY

Your Paper THE DAILY WORKER will mark its 30th ANNIVERSARY with a special enlarged issue on JANUARY 24.

HAVE YOU sent us your greeting? Did your ORGANIZATION send in a greeting?

Send Your Ad and Greeting Today

TIME IS GROWING shorter . . .
DEADLINE for GREETINGS is JANUARY 18 . . .

Rates: \$ 3 — 1 inch
15 — 2 inches
25 — 4 inches

Engineer Fired from AEC Job Because Father Read Karl Marx

PASCO, Wash., Dec. 20.—Because his father read Karl Marx, Ralph Thompson, 28, Coast Guard veteran who helped ferry marines in the Iwo Jima landing in World War II, has been fired by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Thompson, father of two children, had worked three months as layout engineer for Kaiser Engineers, prime construction contractors at Hanford Atomic Works when the AEC ousted him as "a poor security risk."

Thompson said he was first called in by AEC because of a radio he sent home from overseas during the war. He declared he found the radio on a junk pile but that the commission accused him of stealing it.

The young war vet said he was told later the real reason he was branded a "security risk" was that his father read "Communist literature," "failed to salute the flag," and "might have belonged to Communist organizations."

Thompson was quoted by United Press as saying:

"My father read Karl Marx. Is that a crime? The only thing my father ever belonged to that they might be talking about is a group to increase old age pension



KARL MARX

money. But if that's a Communist-front organization, the old folks sure don't know it. I don't know anything about his not saluting the flag."

He refused to disclose his father's name and home.

The AEC refused to comment. Thompson said he would like to appeal the firing.

Two Held for Clubbing Negro Vet to Death

Two Brooklyn youths were booked Monday on homicide charges for clubbing a Negro ex-GI to death with a baseball bat.

The dead man was identified by police as Jacob Elmar, 24, a Negro, of Blackville, S. C., a former Army man who had come to New York to celebrate his discharge from the service.

Arrested on a charge of beating him to death with a baseball bat after a dispute over a traffic tangle were Bernard Cutinella, 21, 2835 86th St., and Thomas Patagni, 20, 2235 W. 8th St., both of Brooklyn. A 19-year-old companion of the arrested men was held as a material witness; police did not make public his name.

Police said the three Brooklyn men and Elmar and a companion had gotten into an argument after Elmar's car cut off the other in traffic. They said Cutinella began beating Elmar but the former soldier retreated to his own car and drove off.

Police said the car driven by Patagni and carrying Cutinella and the unidentified youth gave chase and caught up with Elmar's car when it stopped for a red light. Cutinella smashed a window of Elmar's car with a baseball bat, witnesses reported.

In the attack that followed, Elmar fell with a fatal head injury caused by the baseball bat, police said.

The Brooklyn youths reentered their car and drove off, police said. They were identified through the license number of their car, noted by a passing motorist.

U.S. Bases in Spain to Cost \$150,000,000

WASHINGTON.—The Pentagon plans to spend about \$150,000,000 in the next "two or three years" on construction of military bases in Spain. Assistant Defense Secretary Franklin G. Floete made this statement in secret testimony before a House appropriations subcommittee Nov. 12. It has just been made public.

He said expenditures for "succeeding phases" have not yet been determined.

Christmas Journey

(For Those In and Out of Jail)

By WALTER LOWENFELS

In Philadelphia, and in cities from New York to Honolulu, the hundreds of children of over 100 Smith Act fathers and mothers will be holding Christmas and Chanukah parties—for their friends, for their friends' friends, for grown-ups and in between, for parents and for other parents' parents.

In brief—it's Xmas-Channukah time.

No coming home for Christmas we bring Christmas to them—children laughing, wife loving, we bring love and laughter to them.

From jail they smile

In snow and ice or August heat Liberty unveils her sunny beam.

From jail they smile

Earthbound millions glance at us hear freedom singing and smile.

We wish to be with you this wonderful Christmas day. Since we cannot travel we come to you this way.

By law of Smith, or bail, to jail or counties confined, we send to the seven seas the treasures of our mind.

We sing to air and wind and know that you will hear—wherever freedom is fought, we are near, brother, near!

And there never was ever such Christmas feast for us—not a 'no' by any soul, only Christmas' great 'yes'!

Our shadow is not a shadow. Your doubt is not doubt. Wherever you are free not one of us is left out.

And you, dear brother, sister—are wherever we hundred stand. So each one any place shares one great freedom land.

Folk Singer Heard In Benefit Concert

PHILADELPHIA.—Pete Seeger, famous folk singer, got an enthusiastic reception last Saturday at a concert held at the Essex Hotel. The audience, heavily sprinkled with young workers and students, made him promise a return engagement.

The affair was sponsored by the South Philadelphia Committee to Aid the Smith Act Defendants.

During intermission many letters were written in response to an appeal to send messages to Judge Henry X. O'Brien, County Court House, Pittsburgh, asking that he cancel his order to the ailing Andy Onda to come to Pittsburgh for sentencing.

Penna. Bar

(Continued from Page 16)

he continued, are "but empty phrases and scraps of paper unless there is a lawyer willing to take the case, come into court, and enforce the abstract right."

"For a lawyer to defend an unpopular cause so often adversely affects his practice and his own standing in public esteem."

"The right of a defendant to the benefit of counsel and the duty of the legal profession to provide such aid, even to the most unpopular defendant, is an ancient right."

Concluding his address, Mr. McWilliams appealed for the maintenance of proper standards of justice by all agencies connected with law and by practical application of the rule of fair play.

"We cannot tolerate," he declared, "the use of publicity either by lawyers who try their cases in the newspapers arousing hatred against or sympathy for those on trial, or by publicity seekers in

7000 in Mass Layoff

PRR Fires 200 From Philly Yards

PHILADELPHIA.—Citing fear of a "recession tailspin," the Pennsylvania Railroad laid off 7,000 maintenance workers recently including 200 from the Philadelphia. Despite rising profits, railroad officials hint there will be more layoffs during the next few months.

Layoffs were attributed by union officials to the company's desire to keep up big profits. Railroad officials had turned down a union offer to prevent the firings by cooperating in a "share the work" program.

PRR profits, according to Labor Press Association, were \$31.4 million for the first ten months of

1953—an increase of \$7.9 million over 1952. It was expected that the total profit for this year would eventually reach between \$40-45 million, approximately as compared with \$36.9 million for the year 1952.

T. C. Carroll, president of the Maintenance of Way Employees, declared that the PRR "is making more money than it ever did before," and pointed out that the layoffs were made at the time when union negotiations were going on.

"This is the usual carrier procedure," he stated, "...take it out of the hides of the men before they agree to any improvements."

Steve Nelson

(Continued from Page 16)

The Pennsylvania State Supreme Court now has before it an appeal from Nelson's conviction on the Sedition Act.

"When I ask you to help save the lives of Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen on the dawn of 1954, I feel much more hopeful than I did in 1950 or '51 or '52 or even '53," said Nelson.

Nelson explained: "When these cases first started, the Korean war was being presented as a holy war to save civilization, and the war profiteers were able to convince millions of people that we who fought to stop the war were enemies of our country."

"A Michael Musmanno," continued Nelson, "could make a political career for himself by posing as the champion of America. He would save us all from the dangerous talk of 'peace.'"

"A Matt Cvetie, who makes a living from stooling, was hailed as a hero by the Mayor of Pittsburgh at that time. What a shame!"

"But today it is different," continued Nelson. "The warmongers were forced to call off their Korean war. Now it is clear that what we said and thought in the early 50's was for the best interests of the American people. The drive to suppress freedom of thought and freedom of speech is no longer tolerated, as it was when Musmanno let loose against us. Now Musmanno is known as McCarthyism, and McCarthyism is being spotted as fascism which is a menace not only to Communists and progressives, but to New Dealers and even to an Ex-President of the United States who is himself a red-baiter."

Nelson continued: "When Truman was attacked as a 'spy,' the Civil Rights Congress in Pittsburgh distributed a leaflet to workers in Westinghouse and Jones Laughlin Steel mill, in which it was pointed out that there was similarity between our frameup and the phony charges against Truman. And the workers welcomed the leaflet. They knew that we were on the same side. That's the hope for 1954—if only we take advantage of this new situation—by speaking out now boldly against McCarthyism — for democracy — against the Smith Act and Sedition frameups."

The CRC urged two things be done immediately:

1. Letters and telegrams to Judge O'Brien, asking him in humanity's name not to order Onda to Pittsburgh.

2. Letters to Governor Fine, asking bail for Dolsen while his case is being appealed to the State Supreme Court.

public office who subject citizens to public condemnation and assassinate their character upon unsupported statements and hysterical rumors, untested by cross-examination and without the sanctity of the oath.

Bill of Rights Day Marked

PHILADELPHIA.

Bill of Rights Day, Dec. 15, marking the 162nd anniversary of the enactment of the first ten amendments to the Constitution, was given special observance by civic organizations throughout the nation. Here are some comments on the Bill of Rights by local groups:

A. W. Gottschall, area director of the groups; National Conference of Christians and Jews declared: The Bill of Rights is the keystone of our Constitutional liberties. It insures freedom of thought and expression, freedom of religion and the rights that belong in all human dignity to every American citizen regardless of race, creed, or a national origin.

It is only as these rights are respected by word and by deed that the processes of democracy can be maintained and strengthened. Denial of these rights with "justice for all" spells the doom of our cherished American Way of Life.

In these days of strains and tensions it is of utmost importance that all American Citizens rededicate themselves to the freedoms in the Bill of Rights.

The Civil Rights Congress declared:

"Dec. 15 marks the 162nd anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights.

"The Penna. Civil Rights Congress is observing this great annual occasion. Among our contributions, we are circulating the recent statement of the Presbyterian General Council, and our own publication. The Presbyterian statement is indicative of the growing strength of the millions speaking out for the Bill of Rights as the shield against McCarthyism.

"We believe that the Walter McCarran, Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran Acts are the legislative embodiment of McCarthyism. These laws have temporarily superseded the rights of free speech, press and assembly which are the corner-stones of our constitutional liberties.

"The weight of evidence is increasing daily to show that the McCarrans, Jenners and Velde are false prophets. The subpoena of the former President Harry S. Truman dramatically demonstrates that no one is immune from these 'inquisitors.' A host of voices is being raised against those who deliberately equate treason with dissent."

Reserve This Date
Friday, Jan. 29
30th Anniversary
Celebration
**THE WORKER AND
DAILY WORKER**

Steve Nelson Urges Action!

"This New Year, remember Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen." This was the plea made by Steve Nelson, world renowned veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, that fought

fascist Franco in 1937, as he spoke to a Civil Rights Congress meeting last week.

Andy Onda, under a doctor's care in New York for a severe heart ailment, has been ordered by Pittsburgh Judge Henry X. O'Brien to come back to Pittsburgh to be sentenced on the State Sedition frameup. He was convicted two years ago in an atmosphere of hysterical red-baiting, after a trial that in ordinary circumstances would have no place in a democratic country. No criminal act was charged in the indictment. His opposition to the Korean war was cited as part of the "proof" of sedition.

Judge O'Brien insists on Onda's return, even though physicians advise against it.

Jim Dolsen, convicted with Onda, and given a 20-year sentence by O'Brien, is now lodged in Blawnox Prison, refused the Constitutional right of bail while waiting for an appeal to the higher courts. Dolsen, now 68, was sentenced to an other five years on a Federal Smith Act frameup charge.

Nelson is himself out on appeal—a victim of the same frameups—with the same 20-year and five-year sentences hanging over him.

(Continued on Page 15)

'Save Andy's Life!' Theresa Onda Says

Dear Friend:

Will you please read this very carefully? It is not just another letter.

This is the season of Peace on Earth, Good Will toward men. The State Court of Pennsylvania has ordered Onda to leave his sick bed in New York and present himself in the Pittsburgh court on Jan. 5, to be sentenced to a possible 20 years in jail.

It is with deep love and pride that I tell you Andy Onda is my husband and the father of our two children, steel worker, miner and a leader of the Communist Party. His Crime? Love for mankind and belief in the brotherhood of man. Devotion of his whole adult life and strength to advance every struggle of the working class and the Negro people toward a happy secure life, and peace in the world! The state court of Pennsylvania calls it sedition!

I hold Andy's life very dear and precious. I am very much alarmed by the sinister meaning of this court order. Today Andy is very seriously ill with a very badly damaged heart. He has just been home a short time from the hospital after suffering a stroke. I have been so desperately fearful that something would happen to prevent him from having the care and attention that is so necessary now for his recovery and preserving his life. The peace of mind and contentment that he needs, and has from basking in the sunshine our two little boys. It happened.

Andy, with a heart ailment, Steve Nelson and Jim Dolsen were framed in the notorious Pittsburgh Sedition Trial in 1951. Steve and Jim have already been sentenced

to 20 years, a life sentence. The court knew that Andy had two heart attacks during that trial. Knew from heart specialists statements that daily appearance at the trial, preparing and conducting his own defenses was jeopardizing his life! The court forced Andy's daily appearance at the eight long months of that trial!

In 1951, on the eve of the verdict in the Sedition Trial, Andy was rearrested under the Smith Act, and thrown into jail. He was not permitted to have his vitally necessary medicine. The grueling preparation for the Smith Act confined him to bed for a month after a heart attack. The remark of the federal judge upon appeal for severance was, "Onda isn't dead yet," and further ordered Andy out of that sick bed into court. A few months later, the judge was forced to grant a temporary severance when Andy was rushed to the hospital with another heart attack.

And now, after three years of this cruel inhuman punishment, the court of Pennsylvania intends to impose what to Andy will be the death penalty!

In the name of all that's good and decent in our country, in the name of the right for all life to flourish in love and happiness, I appeal to you to protest against this destroying of human life.

Please wire or write immediately to Judge Henry X. O'Brien, Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa., urging him to postpone the sentencing of Andy on Jan. 5.

Andy joins me in warm holiday greetings, and wishing you and yours a happy life in a future world of peace.

Sincerely,
THERSEA ONDA



ANDY and THERESA ONDA

Penna. Bar Head Blasts 'Trial by Newspaper'

PHILADELPHIA.—Two present day sources of danger to individual freedom, arising from the publication of prejudiced, inflammatory newspaper reports, and from the operation of Congressional investigating committees, were discussed last week by the president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, J. Wesley McWilliams.

Mr. McWilliams spoke before a joint meeting of the American Citizenship Committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association and the American Civil Liberties Union, at a luncheon marking the 162nd anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

In the course of the speech it was disclosed that the midwinter meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association next month would be devoted to the same two topics, Congressional investigations and "trial by newspaper."

The right to a fair trial, Mr. McWilliams declared, is one of our great Constitutional guarantees, but "trial by newspapers can well deprive the accused of a fair trial."

"British courts are most strict in their limitations and the press is forbidden to publish prejudicial and inflammatory comments which tend to arouse sympathy for or hatred against persons accused of crime, either before their cause is heard or while on trial," he pointed out.

Many of our courts, he said, are much too lenient in permitting prejudicial newspaper statements against defendants to go unchallenged, and he appealed to lawyers to help stem the practice of permitting radio, TV or news reports of this kind to be published prior to or during a trial.

"It is intolerable that any man shall be denied a fair trial because of the whipping-up of public opinion against him. If there be any conflict between the right of free speech and the right to a fair trial, the right to a fair trial must take precedence."

"We are not required to read hysterical, inflammatory, and intemperate discussions of a prospective or pending law suit, but each of us is entitled to a free, fair and untrammelled trial."

"If the values must be weighed, the right of the press must be overbalanced by the right to a just trial. Equal justice under law cannot be impaired."

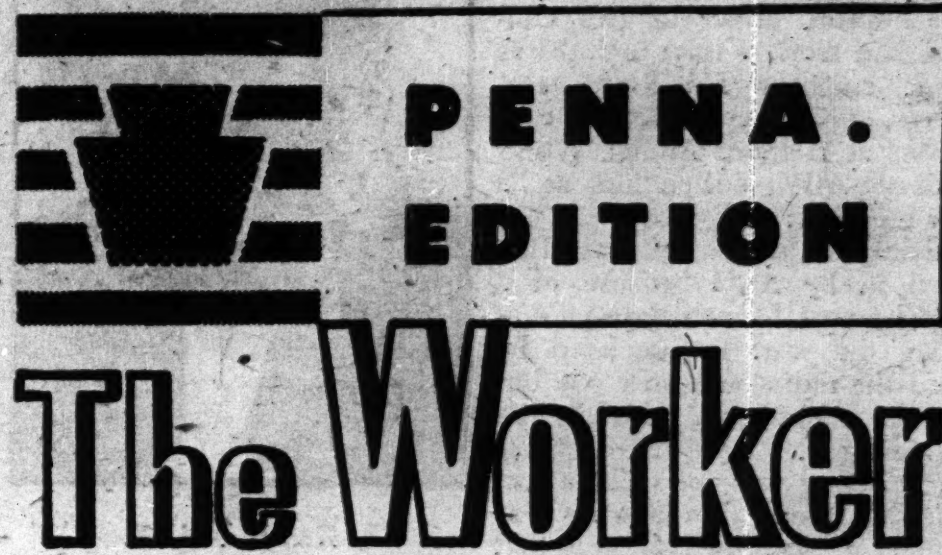
In the second half of his address, Mr. McWilliams assailed the conduct of Congressional investigating committees, and cited the concern of many national church and civic groups and individual leaders with the present trend toward limiting individual liberty.

"The weapons for protection against alien conspiracies and treasonable confederations can, when improperly employed, be used in the destruction of our freedom and liberty," he warned. These committees, he stated, have in many instances, conducted themselves in such a manner as to indicate only a desire to get on the front pages of the newspapers.

He spoke approvingly of steps being taken by a committee of the American Bar Association to formulate a set of rules for Congressional investigating committees which would safeguard the rights of witnesses.

"In connection with the subject of Congressional investigations, further thought should be given to the actions of those Senators and Representatives, who, on the floor of Congress, make personal attacks upon the character and patriotism of individuals and groups and thereby protect themselves against defamation suits."

"Individual Constitutional rights, (Continued on Page 15)



War Scares Drive Family from Home

WILMINGTON urged the church women to sign for peace. A sympathetically told story of how an American family were so disturbed by the war hysteria here and so concerned about working for peace, that they felt forced to leave their native land is told in a recent issue of the Wilmington News.

The young couple, a chemist formerly employed at DuPont's, and his wife, have now moved to Sweden in search of peace and security for their children.

Dr. C. A. Bostwick and his wife, it is related, were both church workers, and believe that it was important not only to believe in peace, but also to work for peace.

"They sought to form peace groups," the news story tells. "Dr. Bostwick spoke to the men in his laboratory, and Mrs. Bostwick

urged the church women to sign for peace."

"Soon they became looked upon as 'queer,' and the doctor was warned that if he continued his activities it might lead to the loss of his job."

"Adding to their discomfiture," the story continues, "were the constant 'beating of the drums' for war, the appropriations for 'defense,' the drafting of youth into the Armed Forces, civil defense hysterics, all of which convinced them that America was no longer the peace-loving country it had formerly been."

The couple chose Sweden because of its neutrality in previous wars, and its non-participation in the Korean War, which they had opposed.

Rosenberg Sec'y Wins Court Case

In a statement issued by J. S. Zucker, organizational director of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress said, "this decision demonstrates that victories can be won today by the people and that McCarthyism can be defeated."

Text of the statement follows: "The decision of Judges Levinthal, Bok and Flood quashing the indictment against Mrs. Jean D. Frantjic, executive secretary of the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is a victory of great importance to all Philadelphians who cherish American democracy and due process for all."

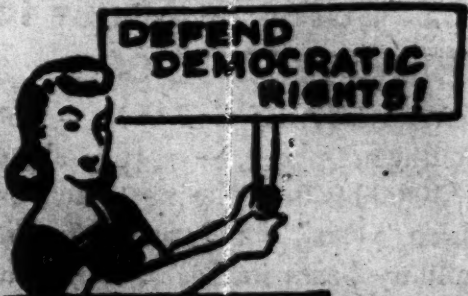
It is a signal defeat for Messrs. McClain and Capitola, the Philadelphia McCarthyites who tried through the use of the "Communist conspiracy lie" to further weaken the democratic processes in Philadelphia.

The firm position of District Attorney Richardson Dilworth that the indictment be quashed was upheld by the Court. Philadelphians of all political beliefs will commend Mr. Dilworth's forthright stand that those holding minority views are entitled to due process. They will condemn the efforts of Messrs. McClain and

Capitola to use their position as leaders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to advance their political fortunes over the broken back of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

This decision demonstrates that victories can be won today by the people and that McCarthyism can be defeated. But this victory is not complete. Mrs. Frantjic still faces the possibility of another similar frameup indictment. This charge, too, must be quashed.

The Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress urges all Philadelphians to write to District Attorney Richardson Dilworth—tell him you support and commend the position he took in moving to quash the indictment against Mrs. Frantjic. Urge him to take the necessary steps to quash the similar charge that is still pending.



SAVE THE LIFE OF ANDY ONDA—ACT NOW!!

Please write or wire to Judge Henry X. O'Brien, Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa., urging him to postpone the sentencing of Onda on January 5th.

WILL 1954 SEE END OF ATOMIC WAR THREAT?

— See Page 4 —

ILLINOIS DISABLED EDITION The Worker

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Life Can Be Wonderful

a New Year's
Editorial

LIFE, says the soap opera, can be wonderful. This is a statement which for 364 days of the year most people reject as puerile optimism, or worse. But each year there comes a day in which that bald and uncritical statement deserves to be examined with an open mind.

So it happens that today, in the last glow of the old year's twilight, when we stand at the dawn of a brand new year, we are prepared to concede that under certain circumstances, life indeed can be wonderful.

Life can be wonderful if the negotiations for an international pool of atomic materials proposed by President Eisenhower and accepted by the Soviet government develop into an agreement for banning atomic warfare from our earth.

Life can be wonderful if the cold war tensions are dissolved in a decision by our own government to accept the peaceful co-existence of other social systems, including that of socialism, and that the dream of Franklin Roosevelt of American-Soviet collaboration to maintain world peace is realized.

But life certainly isn't going to be very wonderful if depression is permitted to fling its fury, like a great hurricane, against the people. And life can be wonderful if before depression hits, the government should embark on a genuine program of public housing for low-income families, of hospital and school construction, of road building, and of other essential public works.

Life for the older people could be wonderful if social security laws are improved and extended so that no one need face old age fearful that his basic economic needs will not be taken care of.

Life for the youth could be wonderful if every young person receives, at government expense, the health and medical care, the schooling, he needs, and if after that he is offered an opportunity for a job or a career for which his special talents fit him.

Life could be wonderful for all of us, Negro and white, if the system of white supremacy which has stunted and distorted the growth of whole areas of our country, including our national capital, is wiped out—by court order, by Presidential decree, by the action of Congress and the state legislatures. Life could be wonderful if the magnificent capacity of the American people for brotherhood and friendship would never again be stultified by the poison of race hatred.

Life could be wonderful if the trade unions are freed from the shackles of Taft-Hartley and the right to organize, and bargain collectively, is restored in our land. And if in November a Congress is elected which will execute the will of the people.

Labor and the American people seem to grasp the extent of the danger of McCarthyism. But life could be wonderful if they were to become fully aware of a grave danger facing all people in the fact that more than 100 Com-

munist leaders are in prison or are facing prison because of their championship of peace and freedom. Oh, yes, life would be certainly wonderful if before the end of 1954, we could reach out and shake the hands of our editor, John Gates, our former publisher, Ben Davis, and the other heroic men and women now behind bars.

THIS IS a day on which cynics might properly be expected to hold their tongues. But we can already hear one of those unlovely creatures saying: "Ahhh! Pipe dream!" But is it a pipe dream?

We remember a poet who once said that the New Year is "a flower unblown, a book unread, a tree with fruit unharvested." Life can be wonderful in 1954, but this we admit, requires the cultivation of the flower, the reading of the book, the harvesting of the fruit. We concede that this will not happen unless the people, mobilize, organize and fight for these elements of the wonderful life. They are more ready today to take up this fight than in the last few years. And to the promotion of that wide awakening, we pledge this newspaper to battle unceasingly.

ASSIGNMENT USA

Charity Without Faith or Hope

By JOSEPH NORTH

FOR a long time now, perhaps since Neanderthal man was first disabled bringing down his mammoth, the social animal Man has been helping those who could not help themselves. And, as life reveals, those who need help most are those most generous in offering it.

So we come to the fact much of the nation has been discussing



this past week, that the American people, throughout 1953, contributed some four billion dollars to various charities that ranged from aid to their fellow-men stricken by disease—cancer, polio, multiple sclerosis—through foundations for underprivileged children, aid to disabled veterans and a host of other "philanthropies" too numerous to mention.

The fact then came to public attention that unscrupulous men have made fabulous fortunes trading on the generosity and humanity of the American people. So a legislative commission held hearings that revealed many institutions were either robbing the people outright or were skimming on the thin ice of legality in their

frauds. The sums went into the hundreds of millions.

WE LEARNED, for instance, that a number of sharp individuals braintrusting the Disabled American Veterans, Inc., collected \$21,480,000 in the past three years and not one dollar of direct aid reached a veteran or his dependents. Only 18 cents of every dollar went for alleged welfare services which consisted primarily of advice to veterans concerning government benefits—advice, which as the proverb has it, is cheap.

We learned that chiselers collecting for a National Kids Day Foundation raised \$3,978,000 in the last five years for "under-

(Continued on Page 13)



Ike Freezes Slums Into U. S. Landscape

By BERNARD BURTON

A PLAN to freeze slums across the country and to end public housing programs. That's what the Administration's program will boil down to if the proposals of President Eisenhower's special committee of experts are adopted. This committee, headed by Albert

M. Cole, federal housing administrator, last week handed a 298-page document with housing recommendations to the White House. It proposed to meet the housing crisis with a new version of the GOP's "trickle down" theory. That's the theory that if government makes it easy for corporations, banks and realty interests to make bigger profits, somehow or other the benefits will trickle down to the people.

The recommendations were strongly advocated by Cole who, when he was a Congressman, voted against every public housing program.

★
MAIN PROPOSALS of Eisenhower's committee of experts are:

- Reliance on private building and gradual withdrawal of government participation in housing construction.

- Raising interest rates on Federal Housing Agency and Veterans Administration loans.

- Renovation by private owners, rather than by government, of run-down homes.

- Removing the government completely from the mortgage market and handing control over to private corporations which would then be able to keep interest rates high.

- Selling privately built low-cost homes to low-income families. Here the government would enter the picture by guaranteeing the banks payment on the mortgages.

The report, in the opinion of housing experts, would not even make a dent in the problem of replacing the 7,800,000 substandard dwellings in the country or in the construction of the 900,000 new housing units that are needed annually to keep up with population growth.

★
ONE OF THE FIRST to comment on this report, which is expected to be incorporated in Eisenhower's legislative proposals to Congress, was the secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, Ben Fischer, who stated that it now appeared "as if the Administration sights in the total housing field are too low to meet either the needs of the people or the urgent need for an effective anti-depression program."

The report of the experts did

not touch the issue of public housing. This was all but killed in the last session of Congress when the program was cut down to 20,000 units for the year, with the proviso that the government was to enter into no contracts for future housing.

One of the biggest giveaway deals in the report concerns private control of the mortgage market. It calls for liquidation of the Federal National Mortgage Association (known as "Fannie Mae") under which the government buys up home loan mortgages from banks, thus helping to keep interest rates down and terms easier.

Now the assets of Fannie Mae would be handed over to a privately controlled corporation which would thus be able to get control of the housing industry.

★
THE "SLUM CLEARANCE"

proposal is viewed as a farce. It calls for government help to slum owners to "renovate" the homes. There is nothing, however, to compel such renovation or to hold a lit on rents after renovation.

The proposal for "aid" to low income families is just as farcical. It proposes government insurance of mortgages on homes that would sell for \$7,600 to \$8,600. Even if the private interests were to build such homes (which they are not compelled to do), monthly carrying charges and expenses would still run \$60 to \$70. Housing experts pointed out that a privately built home in this price range would be of such quality as to deteriorate quickly into slum areas.

On top of all this, is the fact that the whole housing program is to be turned over to the same bank and corporations which make the biggest profits from slums. These interests, a number of studies have revealed, continue to realize their investments many times over from slum areas—and they are hardly likely to do away with one of their greatest sources of profit.

Both AFL and CIO have called for restoration of a real peoples housing program. It will take a real mobilization and fight to win it from the upcoming session of Congress.

Scabherders Can't Pry Open the Can Plants

INJUNCTIONS, back-to-work efforts, company letters to workers, scab-herding by state troopers and a flat refusal by the employers to negotiate have marked the nationwide strike of 33,000 workers against the American and Continental Can companies, called by the

CIO United Steelworkers. Heaviest strikebreaking pressure is being applied in Florida, heart of the citrus canning industry, where a number of plants are struck.

At Auburndale, Fla., pickets at the Continental Can Co. plant blocked troop-guarded trucks sent by citrus processing companies to pick up cans. Several of the trucks did get through. They were escorted by state troopers sent out by Gov. Charles Johns after the citrus canners were granted an injunction.

Main demand of the Continental and American Can strikes in Florida, a large number of whom are young Negroes and Puerto Ricans, is elimination of the 17-cent differential with the rest of the coun-

try. Their fight is seen as one on behalf of all workers in the state where industry is being enticed to enter on the basis of low-wage promises.

★
THE STEEL UNION rapped the governor's use of troops for scabherding. R. C. Davidson, international representative, protested to the governor: "We are dumbfounded and amazed that a man with your labor background (Johns was a railroad worker) should lend his office and the state highway patrol to strikebreaking tactics."

★
BOTH THE AMERICAN and Continental companies are acting

CIO Calls Housing Parley

THE CIO will hold a national housing conference in Washington Jan. 8. James G. Thimmes, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, was a member of Eisenhower's committee on experts. The experts' report, however, was not adopted unanimously. Thimmes' own analysis is expected to be made later, according to the CIO News.

The recent CIO Auto Union conference on full employment set a goal of at least two million housing units a year both for slum clearance and new homes, at a cost of \$17.5 billion annually.

Admittedly, the Administration program will not even come within sight of this goal.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL, CIO Sign No-Raid Pact • NLRB Goes T-H One Better

STEEL DROP to lowest point since 1949 was scheduled over the Christmas period. National steel output was scheduled to tumble to 70 percent of capacity. Last year in same period it was 103 percent. In the Youngstown area output was expected to go down to 60 percent. . . . In Oregon, 27,000 lumber workers are jobless. . . . In North Carolina, unemployment rose by 5,000 over the past six weeks due to a slowdown in textile, furniture and building construction.

★
TAFT-HARTLEY LAW was virtually amended to something even worse by NLRB decision which denies unions right to reply to employers who address workers on company property. CIO blasted decision as putting into effect something for which anti-labor forces had always fought. The ruling reversed previous practice whereby a union had right to reply to employer

on company property if an anti-union boss called workers together to harangue and intimidate them.

★
NO-RAIDING agreement between AFL and CIO was finally signed. It does not fully become effective, however, until affiliates sign. Chief holdout is AFL Teamsters.

★
SQUEEZE PLAY against CIO Transport Workers was threatened by New York City Transit Authority. TWU had accepted plan of Mayor-elect Wagner to await study of a fact-finding board. Transit Authority, however, has thus far refused to accept Wagner plan. Instead, it is considering suit for an injunction against a New Year's strike.

★
PRIVATE GARBAGE collectors in New York won a 15-day strike with a seven-dollar weekly package raise. Strikers belonged to AFL Teamsters.

★
TWENTY-FOUR WEEK strike of AFL Hatters in South Norwalk, Conn., received support from AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union in the form of a \$250,000 loan. Strikers are fighting plant runaway operation to the South.

★
MUTUAL assistance pact was signed between AFL Machinists and AFL Pressmen. Agreement sets forth respective jurisdictions and pledges aid in organizing printing industry. It supersedes a 1947 agreement.

★
LONGSHOREMEN in New York were being polled by NLRB on choice between old ILA and AFL-ILA as this edition went to press. Old ILA was given new life when it won support of John L. Lewis.

A Year Round Plan for Our Paper

AT THIS writing, The Worker set up a year-round system of fund campaign for \$60,000 is just about \$2,500 short of completion. It is our fervent hope that it will wind up successfully before the New Year.

The glorious, generous response of our readers—we figure at least 10,000 of you—has made it possible for us to do the job. No commercial newspaper could get the thousands of letters of devotion and warm appreciation which this newspaper received, along with contributions.

They could not get them because they do not represent the interests and the aspirations of their readers—their deep-seated desire for a better life, for peace and freedom—which our readers see in this paper.

But it has been a tough haul and, unfortunately, is not enough to settle all our financial problems.

★
IN THE COURSE of the campaign, many readers urged us to

set up a year-round system of sustaining contributions, and quite a few pledged a weekly or monthly donation. In fact, some of our readers have been making such regular contributions all through 1953.

We've carefully considered the idea, and believe it is essential to our existence. It will not do away with financial campaigns, but it will cut them down and will not make us so completely dependent on them.

We believe there are at least a couple of thousand of our readers able and willing to contribute one or two dollars a week; or five or ten dollars a month.

WE HEREBY urge all such readers to fill out the blank below and send it to us. Some of you may not be in a position to do it all yourself, but can get together with a friend, neighbor or shopmate.

Our ability to withstand the financial pressures which reaction places upon us will be greatly increased if we can build up this sustaining fund.

If there are some who do not want to give their names because of the atmosphere of repression, we suggest you indicate some name or initials by which we can keep a record of your contributions, and acknowledge them from day to day in the Daily Worker.

Name _____ City _____ State _____
Address _____
I pledge _____ Weekly _____ Monthly _____
Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

MAKE IT 30 A BIG ANNIVERSARY

Your Paper THE DAILY WORKER will mark its 30th ANNIVERSARY with a special enlarged issue on JANUARY 24.

HAVE YOU sent us your greeting? Did your ORGANIZATION send in a greeting?

Send Your Ad and Greeting Today

TIME IS GROWING shorter . . . DEADLINE for GREETINGS is JANUARY 18 . . .

Rates: \$3 — 1 inch
15 — 2 inches
25 — 4 inches

Paycheck Adds Up to Lots of Talk

By TONY VIVALDI

SO. CHICAGO.—Sex and politics may be the main topics of conversation in some places, but in the steel mill the talk is mostly money.

That's the way it is now, with paychecks getting leaner. That's the way it was Christmas week in our mill.

When the top spindle broke, five of us sat around in the piler operator's pulpit, killing time. The millwrights were racing with the repair job under the watchful eye of a half-dozen straw bosses.

And we just talked. A tape recording of that conversation would give you some idea of the problems in the mills these days. It would even give you some idea why there will probably be so many demands thrown into the steel negotiations next Spring—most of them involving money.

It was payday and the first item of business was the usual "poker game," based on paycheck numbers. Jones won easy with No. 511017, which is three aces, seven high—a hard hand to beat.

THEN THE TALK turned to the pay stubs. It had been one of the poorest pay periods this year. Every man was "shy" by amounts ranging from \$8 to \$23.

Then Tiny Tim started off on the subject of deductions. "There are more people taking money out of my check than there are pages in the phone book," he said bitterly. "And I haven't been this broke on Christmas for 15 years."

"Hold on there," shouted Old Man Walker, the shepherd. "There ain't a penny coming out that you didn't sign for." Walker is a Republican and sensitive about it. He regards every beef about money as an attack on the Eisenhower administration—which it usually is.

It was Menzies who came up with the rebuttal. "Just show me," he said, "where I ever agreed to split my paycheck with the government."

The talk bounded like a ping-pong ball. Jones ticked off some deductions on his pay stub: Red Cross - Community Chest \$1.17; surgical insurance \$1.50; life and sick insurance \$4.40; accident insurance \$2.30. And he groaned when he came to Athletic Association \$1.00.

"The company made the highest profits this year," he said, "but it looks like they did it by making us pay for everything."

Tim had another theory. "The working men," he opined out, "pays double for everything."

"Remember last year we struck for eight weeks to get a pension? But more than half of that pension we won is paid for by social security—and if you look at your pay stub, you'll see you're paying for that too."

Then he went on to item No. 3 on his pay stub—a deduction for defense bonds. "Who pays the interest on those bonds?" he queried. He pointed to the answer under item No. 1 which was withholding taxes on income.

That silenced everyone but the old shepherd. "You volunteered to buy those bonds, didn't you?" he challenged.

"We signed up to buy bonds, yes," was the reply. "But how many guys were told in so many words—no bonds, no overtime?"

"Well, what have we got a union for," demanded Walker, "if it isn't to stop stuff like that?"

This time Jones answered. "You know this company has its own ways of penalizing the guy who doesn't play ball. When there's overtime, his phone somehow is

always busy. And let him try to prove any different."

By the time we went back to work, the old man's defense of the company and the GOP had more holes in it than a Swiss cheese which had been used for target practice.

"And if there is depression," he finally admitted sadly "I guess I'll

have it a lot worse than you younger fellows."

"Don't tell us your troubles—we didn't vote for Ike," retorted Mozeris. But he regretted the sharpness of his words and added, "But a Happy New Year to you, anyway."

"Yeah, a Happy New Year," the rest of us chimed in.

War Orders Prove No Answer for Jobless

ROCK ISLAND, Ill. — although unemployment in the Quad-Cities makes this a major "disaster area" in Illinois, neither state nor federal authorities are as yet willing to recognize that fact.

There are upwards of 10,000 laid off farm equipment workers here who can't find other employment. Many of them are now exhausting their unemployment compensation.

However, officials have thus far turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the Quad-Cities workers. And they have certainly shown no desire to comply with the demand for a program of public works to provide jobs.

THIS DEMAND has been made by both the UE Farm Equipment Workers and the CIO United Auto Workers, the two dominant unions in this area. They have made parallel if not united appeals to the federal and state governments.

The unions here even have begun working out concrete plans for useful public works programs which would provide the bulk of the unemployed with jobs and at the same time solve some of the chronic problems of the area in terms of flood control, roads, schools, etc.

Union leaders stress the fact that any serious approach to the job crisis here would involve a large-scale expenditure by either Washington or Springfield or both.

"The answer lies in major peacetime projects," a UE leader here declared this week. "It would be foolhardy to think that military spending would provide the proper answer to the problem."

THERE HAS BEEN a certain amount of talk here about bringing so-called "defense" orders into the area and expanding production in the Rock Island Arsenal, as a so-called "solution."

However, a report issued last week by the Illinois Department of Labor showed the futility of such plans, not to speak of the danger in promoting the "dead-end" war economy which has contributed so heavily to the growing economic crisis.

The Department of Labor revealed the failure of military spending to help solve the problems in the two previously recognized "labor surplus" areas in Illinois—Danville and the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area.

UNDER the government's "Defense Manpower Policy 4," these two areas were given priority in the placement of government procurement contracts.

The Department of Labor disclosed how this program operated during a peak period of the armaments program, the period between March 1952 and March

1953.

During that year, military contracts totaling \$475,224 were placed in the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area.

This is a region which the state lists as having 10,300 unemployed. Now, assuming that as much as 75 percent of the government contract money went into wages, what would such a program do for the unemployed in the area?

THE ARITHMETIC shows that each of the jobless would receive

a total of \$33 for the entire year!

The same kind of computation would mean \$49 a year in wages for each of the 1,300 workers listed as unemployed in Danville. Here the military contracts allocated to the area totalled \$86,350 for the year.

The experience in these two critical areas revealed that the work from military contracts was often enough to keep workers off the unemployment compensation rolls but never enough to provide subsistence employment.



ALTHOUGH production in Illinois coal mines is down to "depression" levels, the killing of miners continues. In the first 10 months of this year, 24 miners were killed in Illinois pits.

CHICAGO'S AFL building trades workers are out for a 15-cent-an-hour wage boost. Earl J. McMahon, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Building Trades Council, said that the unions will seek that amount for 125,000 workers.

LES FINNEGAN of Labor Press Associated tells the story about a Chicago utility mogul who toured two Iranian businessmen through his sumptuous offices, showing them a set of murals he had ordered painted for him depicting the development of water power from its earliest beginnings.

They stopped with amazement before the panel showing the ancient water-wheel in Persia which contained an inscription in some supposedly long-dead language. The writing explained the Iranians, stated: "Down with the employer and the exploiter!"

"WHY Farmers Leave Home" is the title of a factual story issued this week by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers. It contains a chart showing what happened from October 1952 to October 1953 to the prices that farmers get for their commodities and have to pay for their needs.

Farmers' selling prices went down as follows: livestock 14.4 percent; farm products 9.2 percent; processed foods 3.2 percent. Meanwhile, steel products went up 8.3 percent; gasoline up 8.9 percent.

CHICAGO'S teachers apparently mean business in this strike vote they've taken. The pay increase plan sponsored by the new Superintendent of Schools Benjamin Willis discriminates against certain types of teachers, according to the AFL Chicago Teachers Union.

A \$3 A WEEK pay increase and a health and welfare plan has been won by 2,500 employees of Chicago bakeries who are members of the AFL Bakery Wagon Drivers local.

SOME 2,200 AFL elevator operators in Chicago are this week collecting the last installment on the settlement they won in a strike last year. Their work-week will go down to 40 hours on Jan. 1.

THE THREAT of unemployment for building tradesmen in Chicago is revealed by the drop in the number of building permits issued last month. Permits issued in November carried a construction value of \$11 million compared to \$20 million for October.

STEEL of the workers in this plant were reported to have been on a three and four-day week basis.

(Continued from Page 16) primary rolling mills and finishing mills were reported as not operating.

Although Inland Steel worked at a considerable rate through the holiday, almost all other basic steel plants in this region curtailed operations sharply. Inland also shut down its hot and cold strip mills, as well as other sections of the plant.

The shutdowns aggravated the job crisis at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube plant in East Chicago. Some 50 percent of the workers in this plant were reported to have been on a three and four-day week basis.

THE national steel-making rate was down to about 70 percent of capacity for the week. The rate in this area, which has been among the highest in the nation, hit a new low for a non-strike week, about 74 percent.

The outlook for the new year was bleak. Said the Wall St. Journal: "January orders just haven't materialized in heavy volume by 1953 standards, and most companies are still looking for business for that month."

CIO Shoe Workers Win Gains in Wage Settlement at Florsheim

CHICAGO.—Some 1,500 CIO Florsheim shoe workers this week accepted a new contract providing for: A 3rd week paid vacation; an improved sick and health insurance plan, and a 2 cent general wage increase retroactive to November 2, 1953.

The new minimum for unskilled beginners will be \$1.05 after six months. The third week's vacation pay will be given at the

start of the two weeks vacation shut down in July, to all employees with 15 years service.

The weekly sick benefit will be changed from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per week; \$10.00 will be paid per day in hospital and \$1,000 life insurance will cover all employees with one year service or longer. The contract also provides for surgical and miscellaneous hospital payments to employees and dependents.

The company also agreed to make changes in the seniority and price making provisions. The contract is for two years with a wage re-opener Oct. 31, 1954.

What's On?
RESERVE this date: Dec. 31—CRO New Year's Eve Grand Ball at U.E. Hall, 37 S. Ashland Ave.

CHICAGO

RING IN THE NEW YEAR

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

Meet your friends for a hilarious and enjoyable New Year's Eve at the CRC Holiday Jamboree. Fun and Frolic. Good Music and Refreshments Aplenty

Thursday, Dec. 31

8 P.M. Until 3 A.M.

U.E. Hall, 37 So. Ashland

ADMISSION \$1.25, TAX .25, TOTAL \$1.50

New showing in Chicago
Special Holiday Movie Program
ROSSINI'S CLASSIC OPERA
"CINDERELLA"
Plus TCHAIKOWSKY'S FOLK OPERA
"XMAS SLIPPERS"
Based on Copol's delightful story
Cinema Annex Theatre
Madison near LaSalle

IVI Warns Parties: 'No Fear Candidates'

CHICAGO.—The Independent Voters of Illinois this week sent a request into the slate-making sessions of the Republican and Democratic Parties for "candidates who will oppose the growing tendency to substitute shadowy accusation for honest evidence."

Marshall Holleb, IVI chairman, said he had asked to meet with Cook County party chiefs Edward Moore of the Republicans and Richard Daly of the Democrats.

The political action organization is seeking to persuade both parties to enter the candidates in the April 13 primary contest who would be acceptable to independent voters.

"WE ask that they realize that the mass of independent voters strongly desire to see the national climate rid of fear and suspicion," the IVI declared.

The IVI's plea for the curbing of McCarthyism in the coming

elections came as both parties were considering candidates before the Jan. 25 filing deadline in Illinois.

The ward and township branches of the IVI were also busy this week in their communities seeking well qualified candidates for Congress and the Illinois legislature. They will make their recommendations to the ward committeemen, IVI announced.

TEXT of the IVI statement to political leaders is as follows:

"We call upon both political parties in Illinois to nominate candidates for the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives who will oppose the growing tendency to substitute shadowy accusation for honest evidence, and who will join with the many national leaders who demand fair play for all men.

"The various chairmen and committeemen of the Democratic and Republican Parties

are this month beginning to choose their candidates for the April primaries—whether on a formal or informal basis—and we ask they realize that the mass of independent voters strongly desire to see the national climate rid of fear and suspicion. Independent voters now swing the balance of power in most elections in this state. They are going to vote for candidates who will focus their full attention on the problems of today.

"We call for the nomination in Illinois of Senate and House candidates who will seek to take constructive action on our pressing problems of housing, social security, labor management relations, race relations and strengthening the free world. We pledge to work with all our might for such candidates regardless of party label."



The order was, "Bank the furnaces!"

Steel Starts '54 With Shutdowns

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—Steel mills were ending the year this week with what industry spokesmen called "a silent night or two" in the mills.

But it was the business decline—rather than any holiday spirit—which brought the unprecedented shutdown of steel plants in this area and throughout the nation.

The pattern was set by the

U.S. Steel mill in Gary, where a 32-hour shutdown for Christmas was ordered. Workers said that they don't remember such a thing happening since the period before World War II.

U.S. STEEL cooled six of 11 blast furnaces in Gary and all 10 furnaces at its plant in South Chicago. Steel-making furnaces,

(Continued on Page 15)

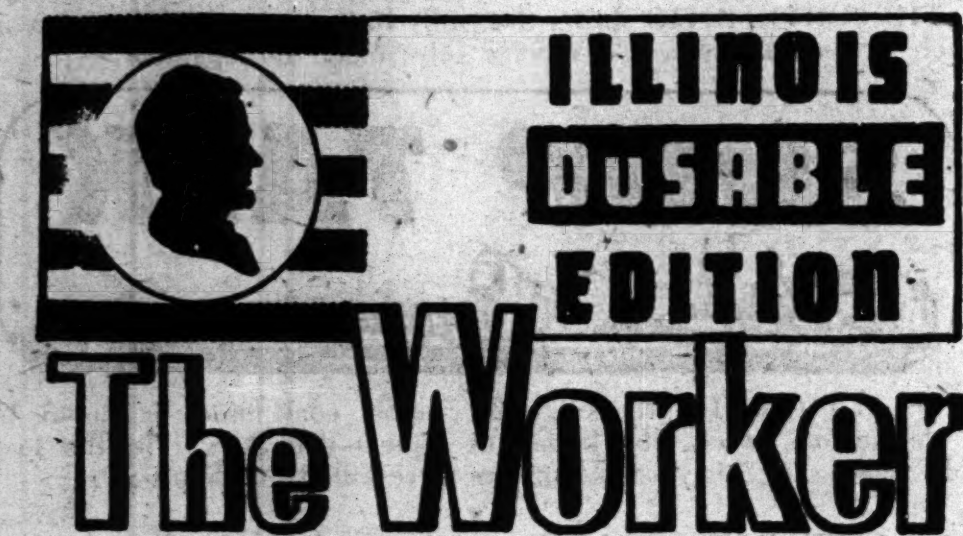


SEN. JOSEPH McCARTHY, in Chicago last week, called for a new campaign of wires to President Eisenhower on the question of penalizing nations which trade with the People's Government of China.

The wily Wisconsin witch-hunter, of course, limited his appeal for messages to members of the Executive Club, whom he addressed here. However, we think it would be a good idea if we all got into the act and sent the President our views.

CHICAGO labor is certainly represented very poorly on the Chicago Housing Authority board. The CIO man on the board, John Yancey, has proved to be an inconsistent champion of public housing.

And the AFL man, Henry Kruse, is an outright obstructionist. Kruse, chairman of the CHA board, comes up for reappointment by Mayor Kennelly on Jan. 1. Certainly, the AFL can come up with a better spokesman on this important body.



Protest Denial of Bail to Tsermegas

CHICAGO.—Stefano "Steve" Tsermegas is spending these holidays in the Cook County jail—and when he comes out depends largely on the protest developed by the people.

This fact became clear after Federal Judge John P. Barnes denied a plea for a habeas corpus writ in this case.

Tsermegas has been seized by U. S. immigration authorities and ordered imprisoned without bail, even though he has not been convicted of any crime nor has he been ordered deported.

THE main "charge" developed against the 50-year-old Chicagoan is that he was the correspondent here for the progressive Greek-American Tribune. At a hearing last week in Federal court, an editorial from this paper was read as so-called evidence.

The editorial opposed U. S. aid to the present fascist government of Greece. Judge Barnes de-

clared that from the editorial it was obvious that Tsermegas is a "Communist."

Defense attorney Irving Steinberg launched a sharp protest against the treatment of Tsermegas in the county jail where he was forced to sleep on the concrete floor.

The Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born called on Chicagoans to demand the immediate release of the Greek-American leader. It was suggested also that letters be sent to him at the following address: Stefano Tsermegas, Detainee; Immigration and Naturalization Service; Care of Cook County Jail, Chicago 8, Illinois.

Union Delegations in Holiday Visits to Congressmen Here

CHICAGO.—Delegations from independent unions here this week visited congressmen who were home for the holidays and pressed for action on a number of bills.

Among those visited were Reps. William L. Dawson (D 1st Dist.), James B. Bowler (D 7th Dist.), Thomas S. Gordon (D 8th Dist.).

The visits were part of a program of the unions to "See your congressman and tell him what you think." The unionists made the following requests:

(A) Defeat anti-labor legislation such as the Butler Bill and

support repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; (b) Tax relief for workers and particularly working mothers, and oppose sales and excise taxes; (c) Pass a federal FEPC law; (d) Support a program to curb unemployment, including public works, aid to farmers, expansion of foreign trade.

Sidney L. Ordower, UE representative who headed some of the delegation, reported a "favorable" response from the congressmen who were seen.

"At least, they listened carefully to what we had to say," declared Ordower.

Book-Burning Ravages Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A wild-fire of bookburning in Illinois was quelled by protests this week before it had gotten too far.

It all started when a Richland County woman complained that her daughter had been reading a library book which contained some "shocking" passages.

In this era of McCarthyism, it doesn't take long for such a spark to become a roaring blaze. The complaint travelled from the county sheriff to Springfield.

Within two days, between 6,000 and 8,000 books were ordered removed from state library shelves. Under orders from an assistant state librarian, Miss Helene Rogers, a full-scale probe of printed matter in the libraries was begun.

The hunt for "indecent litera-

ture was rapidly extended to books which might be objectionable to the McCarthy-type mentality.

The book-burning orgy was fanned by Sheriff Jesse Shipley of Richland County. The book involved in the original complaint, a novel about army life, was described as "communistic in purpose, aimed at lowering the morality of American boys and girls."

The Secretary of State's Office, with Secretary Charles F. Carpenter away in Florida, took up the purge cry and issued a long list of books ordered withdrawn from the Illinois State Library. Included among them were: "Kingsblood Royal" by Sinclair Lewis; "A Rage to Live" by John O'Hara; "1919" by John Dos Passos; "A House Is

Not a Home" by Polly Adler.

One of the books ordered banned was "The Wonderful Story of How You Were Born," a book endorsed by the Girl Scouts of America.

The state library immediately dispatched orders to 75 people to return books which they were reading—books which appeared on the new purge list.

It was at this dangerous point that protests began to pour into Springfield against the wholesale censorship campaign. Gov. William C. Stratton began hearing from many of the same responsible groups who stopped the Broyles Bills from ever becoming law in Illinois.

The result was a "Go slow" order from the governor. Secretary of State Carpenter issued

a statement that the whole thing was due to an "overzealous" move by Miss Rogers, the assistant state librarian.

The executive director of the American Library Association, Donald H. Clift, condemned the purge order, declaring, "There is no place in our society for extra-legal efforts to coerce the tastes of all."

Gertrude E. Gscheidle, head librarian of the Chicago Public Library, stated that if a book is published by a reputable firm and is not prohibited by law, no attempt should be made to deny it to the public.

The worst of the holocaust had been stopped. But Illinois had been badly singed by a book-burning spree which might easily have gotten out of hand.

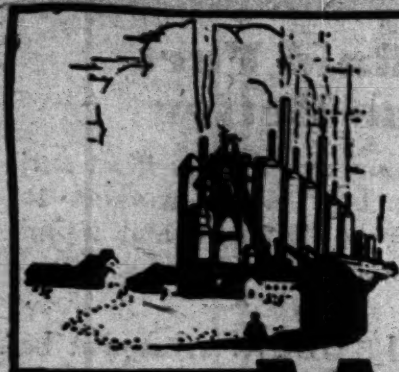
Gala CRC Ball to Ring in New Year

CHICAGO.—The Civil Right Congress of Illinois is inviting all of its friends to ring in the New Year at the CRC Holiday Jamboree, Thursday, Dec. 31, 9 p.m. until 3 a.m., at the UE Hall, 37 So. Ashland Blvd.

The New Year's Eve ball is one of CRC's current fund-raising projects. The proceeds will go towards fulfilling its responsibility for the defense of the five St. Louis Smith Act defendants who go on trial in January, and other CRC campaigns.

WILL 1954 SEE END OF ATOMIC WAR THREAT?

— See Page 4 —



Michigan
edition

The Worker

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Life Can Be Wonderful

a New Year's
Editorial

LIFE, says the soap opera, can be wonderful. This is a statement which for 364 days of the year most people reject as puerile optimism, or worse. But each year there comes a day in which that bald and uncritical statement deserves to be examined with an open mind.

So it happens that today, in the last glow of the old year's twilight, when we stand at the dawn of a brand new year, we are prepared to concede that under certain circumstances, life indeed can be wonderful.

Life can be wonderful if the negotiations for an international pool of atomic materials proposed by President Eisenhower and accepted by the Soviet government develop into an agreement for banning atomic warfare from our earth.

Life can be wonderful if the cold war tensions are dissolved in a decision by our own government to accept the peaceful co-existence of other social systems, including that of socialism, and that the dream of Franklin Roosevelt of American-Soviet collaboration to maintain world peace is realized.

But life certainly isn't going to be very wonderful if depression is permitted to fling its fury, like a great hurricane, against the people. And life can be wonderful if before depression hits, the government should embark on a genuine program of public housing for low-income families, of hospital and school construction, of road building, and of other essential public works.

Life for the older people could be wonderful if social security laws are improved and extended so that no one need face old age fearful that his basic economic needs will not be taken care of.

Life for the youth could be wonderful if every young person receives, at government expense, the health and medical care, the schooling, he needs, and if after that he is offered an opportunity for a job or a career for which his special talents fit him.

Life could be wonderful for all of us, Negro and white, if the system of white supremacy which has stunted and distorted the growth of whole areas of our country, including our national capital, is wiped out—by court order, by Presidential decree, by the action of Congress and the state legislatures. Life could be wonderful if the magnificent capacity of the American people for brotherhood and friendship would never again be stultified by the poison of race hatred.

Life could be wonderful if the trade unions are freed from the shackles of Taft-Hartley and the right to organize, and bargain collectively, is restored in our land. And if in November a Congress is elected which will execute the will of the people.

Labor and the American people seem to grasp the extent of the danger of McCarthyism. But life could be wonderful if they were to become fully aware of a grave danger facing all people in the fact that more than 100 Com-

munist leaders are in prison or are facing prison because of their championship of peace and freedom. Oh, yes, life would be certainly wonderful if before the end of 1954, we could reach out and shake the hands of our editor, John Gates, our former publisher, Ben Davis, and the other heroic men and women now behind bars.

THIS IS a day on which cynics might properly be expected to hold their tongues. But we can already hear one of those unlovely creatures saying: "Ahhl! Pipe dream!" But is it a pipe dream?

We remember a poet who once said that the New Year is "a flower unblown, a book unread, a tree with fruit unharvested." Life can be wonderful in 1954, but this we admit, requires the cultivation of the flower, the reading of the book, the harvesting of the fruit. We concede that this will not happen unless the people, mobilize, organize and fight for these elements of the wonderful life. They are more ready today to take up this fight than in the last few years. And to the promotion of that wide awakening, we pledge this newspaper to battle unceasingly.

ASSIGNMENT USA

Charity Without Faith or Hope

By JOSEPH NORTH

FOR a long time now, perhaps since Neanderthal man was first disabled bringing down his mammoth, the social animal Man has been helping those who could not help themselves. And, as life reveals, those who need help most are those most generous in offering it.

So we come to the fact much of the nation has been discussing



this past week, that the American people, throughout 1953, contributed some four billion dollars to various charities that ranged from aid to their fellow-men stricken by disease—cancer, polio, multiple sclerosis—through foundations for underprivileged children, aid to disabled veterans and a host of other "philanthropies" too numerous to mention.

The fact then came to public attention that unscrupulous men have made fabulous fortunes trading on the generosity and humanity of the American people. So a legislative commission held hearings that revealed many institutions were either robbing the people outright or were skimming on the thin ice of legality in their

frauds. The sums went into the hundreds of millions.

WE LEARNED, for instance, that a number of sharp individuals braintrusting the Disabled American Veterans, Inc., collected \$21,480,000 in the past three years and not one dollar of direct aid reached a veteran or his dependents. Only 18 cents of every dollar went for alleged welfare services which consisted primarily of advice to veterans concerning government benefits—advice, which as the proverb has it, is cheap.

We learned that chiselers collecting for a National Kids Day Foundation raised \$3,978,000 in the last five years for "under-

(Continued on Page 13)



Ike Freezes Slums Into U. S. Landscape

By BERNARD BURTON

A PLAN to freeze slums across the country and to end public housing programs. That's what the Administration's program will boil down to if the proposals of President Eisenhower's special committee of experts are adopted. This committee, headed by Albert

M. Cole, federal housing administrator, last week handed a 298-page document with housing recommendations to the White House. It proposed to meet the housing crisis with a new version of the GOP's "trickle down" theory. That's the theory that if government makes it easy for corporations, banks and realty interests to make bigger profits, somehow or other the benefits will trickle down to the people.

The recommendations were strongly advocated by Cole who, when he was a Congressman, voted against every public housing program.

★
MAIN PROPOSALS of Eisenhower's committee of experts are:

- Reliance on private building and gradual withdrawal of government participation in housing construction.
- Raising interest rates on Federal Housing Agency and Veterans Administration loans.
- Renovation by private owners, rather than by government, of run-down homes.
- Removing the government completely from the mortgage market and handing control over to private corporations which would then be able to keep interest rates high.
- Selling privately built low-cost homes to low-income families. Here the government would enter the picture—by guaranteeing the banks payment on the mortgages.

The report, in the opinion of housing experts, would not even make a dent in the problem of replacing the 7,800,000 substandard dwellings in the country or in the construction of the 900,000 new housing units that are needed annually to keep up with population growth.

★
ONE OF THE FIRST to comment on this report, which is expected to be incorporated in Eisenhower's legislative proposals to Congress, was the secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, Ben Fischer, who stated that it now appeared "as if the Administration sights in the total housing field are too low to meet either the needs of the people or the urgent need for an effective anti-depression program."

The report of the experts did

not touch the issue of public housing. This was all but killed in the last session of Congress when the program was cut down to 20,000 units for the year, with the proviso that the government was to enter into no contracts for future housing.

One of the biggest giveaway deals in the report concerns private control of the mortgage market. It calls for liquidation of the Federal National Mortgage Association (known as "Fannie Mae") under which the government buys up home loan mortgages from banks, thus helping to keep interest rates down and terms easier. Now the assets of Fannie Mae would be handed over to a privately controlled corporation which would thus be able to get control of the housing industry.

★
THE "SLUM CLEARANCE" proposal is viewed as a farce. It calls for government help to slum owners to "renovate" the homes. There is nothing, however, to compel such renovation or to hold a lit on rents after renovation.

Scabherders Can't Pry Open the Can Plants

INJUNCTIONS, back-to-work efforts, company letters to workers, scab-herding by state troopers and a flat refusal by the employers to negotiate have marked the nationwide strike of 33,000 workers against the American and Continental Can companies, called by the

CIO United Steelworkers. Heaviest strikebreaking pressure is being applied in Florida, heart of the citrus canning industry, where a number of plants are struck.

At Auburndale, Fla., pickets at the Continental Can Co. plant blocked troop-guarded trucks sent by citrus processing companies to pick up cans. Several of the trucks did get through. They were escorted by state troopers sent out by Gov. Charles Johns after the citrus canners were granted an injunction.

Main demand of the Continental and American Can strikes in Florida, a large number of whom are young Negroes and Puerto Ricans, is elimination of the 17-cent differential with the rest of the coun-

The proposal for "aid" to low income families is just as farcical. It proposes government insurance of mortgages on homes that would sell for \$7,800 to \$8,800. Even if the private interests were to build such homes (which they are not compelled to do), monthly carrying charges and expenses would still run \$60 to \$70. Housing experts pointed out that a privately built home in this price range would be of such quality as to deteriorate quickly into slum areas.

On top of all this, is the fact that the whole housing program is to be turned over to the same bank and corporations which make the biggest profits from slums. These interests, a number of studies have revealed, continue to realize their investments many times over from slum areas—and they are hardly likely to do away with one of their greatest sources of profit.

Both AFL and CIO have called for restoration of a real peoples housing program. It will take a real mobilization and fight to win it from the upcoming session of Congress.

try. Their fight is seen as one on behalf of all workers in the state where industry is being enticed to enter on the basis of low-wage promises.

★
THE STEEL UNION rapped the governor's use of troops for scabherding. R. G. Davidson, international representative, protested to the governor: "We are dumbfounded and amazed that a man with your labor background (Johns was a railroad worker) should lend his office and the state highway patrol to strikebreaking tactics."

★
BOTH THE AMERICAN and Continental companies are acting

CIO Calls Housing Parley

THE CIO will hold a national housing conference in Washington Jan. 8. James G. Thimmes, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, was a member of Eisenhower's committee on experts. The experts' report, however, was not adopted unanimously. Thimmes' own analysis is expected to be made later, according to the CIO News.

The recent CIO Auto Union conference on full employment set a goal of at least two million housing units a year both for slum clearance and new homes, at a cost of \$17.5 billion annually.

Admittedly, the Administration program will not even come within sight of this goal.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• AFL, CIO Sign No-Raid Pact • NLRB Goes T-H One Better

STEEL DROP to lowest point since 1949 was scheduled over the Christmas period. National steel output was scheduled to tumble to 70 percent of capacity. Last year in same period it was 103 percent. In the Youngstown area output was expected to go down to 60 percent. . . . In Oregon, 27,000 lumber workers are jobless. . . . In North Carolina, unemployment rose by 5,000 over the past six weeks due to a slowdown in textile, furniture and building construction.

★
TAFT-HARTLEY LAW was virtually amended to something even worse by NLRB decision which denies unions right to reply to employers who address workers on company property. CIO blasted decision as putting into effect something for which anti-labor forces had always fought. The ruling reversed previous practice whereby a union had right to reply to employer

on company property if an anti-union boss called workers together to harangue and intimidate them.

★
NO-RAIDING agreement between AFL and CIO was finally signed. It does not fully become effective, however, until affiliates sign. Chief holdout is AFL Teamsters.

★
SQUEEZE PLAY against CIO Transport Workers was threatened by New York City Transit Authority. TWU had accepted plan of Mayor-elect Wagner to await study of a fact-finding board. Transit Authority, however, has thus far refused to accept Wagner plan. Instead, it is considering suit for an injunction against a New Year's strike.

★
PRIVATE GARBAGE collectors in New York won a 15-day strike with a seven-dollar weekly package raise. Strikers belonged to AFL Teamsters.

★
TWENTY-FOUR WEEK strike of AFL Hatters in South Norwalk, Conn., received support from AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union in the form of a \$250,000 loan. Strikers are fighting plant runaway operation to the South.

★
MUTUAL assistance pact was signed between AFL Machinists and AFL Pressmen. Agreement sets forth respective jurisdictions and pledges aid in organizing printing industry. It supersedes a 1947 agreement.

★
LONGSHOREMEN in New York were being polled by NLRB on choice between old ILA and AFL-ILA as this edition went to press. Old ILA was given new life when it won support of John L. Lewis.

A Year Round Plan for Our Paper

AT THIS writing, The Worker fund campaign for \$60,000 is just about \$2,500 short of completion. It is our fervent hope that it will wind up successfully before the New Year.

The glorious, generous response of our readers—we figure at least 10,000 of you—has made it possible for us to do the job. No commercial newspaper could get the thousands of letters of devotion and warm appreciation which this newspaper received, along with contributions.

They could not get them because they do not represent the interests and the aspirations of their readers—their deep-seated desire for a better life, for peace and freedom—which our readers see in this paper.

But it has been a tough haul and, unfortunately, is not enough to settle all our financial problems.

★
IN THE COURSE of the campaign, many readers urged

set up a year-round system of sustaining contributions, and quite a few pledged a weekly or monthly donation. In fact, some of our readers have been making such regular contributions all through 1953.

We've carefully considered the idea, and believe it is essential to our existence. It will not do away with financial campaigns, but it will cut them down and will not make us so completely dependent on them.

We believe there are at least a couple of thousand of our readers able and willing to contribute one or two dollars a week; or five or ten dollars a month.

WE HEREBY urge all such readers to fill out the blank below and send it to us. Some of you may not be in a position to do it all yourself, but can get together with a friend, neighbor or shopmate.

Our ability to withstand the financial pressures which reaction places upon us will be greatly increased if we can build up this sustaining fund.

If there are some who do not want to give their names because of the atmosphere of repression, we suggest you indicate some name or initials by which we can keep a record of your contributions, and acknowledge them from day to day in the Daily Worker.

Name _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____
I pledge _____ Weekly _____
Monthly _____

Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

MAKE IT 30 A BIG ANNIVERSARY

Your Paper THE DAILY WORKER will mark its 30th ANNIVERSARY with a special enlarged issue on JANUARY 24.

HAVE YOU sent us your greeting? Did your ORGANIZATION send in a greeting?

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15 — 2 inches
25 — 4 inches

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

MESC CUT—Federal budget restrictions are forcing the shut-down of nine offices of the Michigan Employment Security Commission just when layoffs are increasing. Gov. Williams protested withholding funds which belong to Michigan (contributions from this state exceed amount returned here for administrative costs). With more than four percent unemployed, and the number increasing, the Governor said: "To cut back our unemployment insurance system at such a time doesn't make sense." Four percent means approximately 150,000.

CIO TO MEET—The Michigan CIO Legislative Conference will meet Jan. 22 and 23 in Lansing's Hotel Olds to discuss such matters as unemployment compensation and welfare, taxation, FEPC and civil rights, reorganization and reappointment, state labor mediation and social welfare legislation. Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore.) will speak at the opening banquet Friday evening.

CLARDY AGAIN—Only four congressmen voted against drought relief for the stricken western farmers and one of them was Kit Clardy, the headline-seeking un-American witchhunter. The measure passed 388 to 4.

FATAL XMAS SPIRIT—Xmas was not very merry for the seven Skop children and their mother this year. The father, Bernard S. Skop met death after falling asleep at the wheel of his car from sheer exhaustion. Skop had been working 2 jobs to make extra money for Christmas.

WANTED: BETTER HOUSING—The rooming house death of little 3-year old Billy Robinson on November 21 has touched off a wave of public protest which has culminated in a record number of building code violations totalling 94 cases. Has Mr. G. Irwin Slater, Assistant corporation counsel been hiding the fact that his agency has been "stock piling" these cases so as to make the counsel look good?

THURGOOD MARSHALL—The NAACP's chief legal counsel in fighting school jimcrow before the Supreme Court—speaks in Detroit Sunday, Dec. 27, at 3:30 p.m. at a public meeting of the national convention of the Alpha Phi Alpha and Phi Beta Sigma Fraternities in the Bethel AME Church, 585 Frederick.

CONSCIENCE MONEY—State Senator Charles C. Diggs Jr. has asked State Commissioner of Corrections Ernest C. Brooks to help him draft legislation to compensate persons imprisoned and later found innocent "for the embarrassment and loss of livelihood during their confinement." He said that people like Willie Calloway, who served nine years for a murder he did not commit, deserve more from the state than a mere: "We are sorry."

TRANSPORTATION—GM Transmission workers who are trying to get some consideration from management for the tremendous extra expenses they must pay for transportation since their plant was moved to Willow Run, will be interested to note that French Ford workers years ago won a two-decker company-financed train from the Gare du Nord in Paris to outlying Poissy where their factory is located.

30-40—Russell Denio, reporting in Western Michigan (CIO) News for Lakey Foundry UAW Local 403 in Grand Rapids, writes of the gloomy Christmas in store for millions of unemployed, adding: "We in the United States need a guaranteed annual wage and we need a shorter work week so as to give every American a chance to live. . . . We can have laws passed to control our economy, to divide the work and to put a new floor under wages. It will have to be done to give us prosperity."

GOOD FAITH?—Management at Applied Arts in the Grand Rapids region promised UAW Local 829 in the beginning of October that all laid off workers would be back by Dec. 1, and more hired. How come many seniority workers are still off, and their unemployment compensation running out?

VS. RED-BAITING—Msg. William J. Flanagan warned meetings of stewards and committeemen in Amalgamated Local 652, Lansing, that certain headline-hunting politicians fight social gains by labelling their advocates Communists. "Don't let anyone stop you with a fake Communist smear," he said. "Fight back. Don't be afraid of being a liberal and don't be afraid to stand up and be heard for the things you believe in."

AMNESTY—Political prisoners have been liberated this season in Italy, Western Germany and Argentina. How about the U. S.? Do the big shots still think they can jail ideas? Remember what Byron wrote: "Eternal spirit of the chainless mind—brightest in dungeons. Liberty thou art."

POOR MAN HOFFMAN—Rep. Hoffman (R. Mich) has opposed any salary increase for congressmen even though he is "almost on relief." It occurs to us that Mr. Hoffman is not too poor to make a strike breaking trip to Iron Mountain, Michigan, as he recently did in a vain attempt to halt the strike of the UAW chemical workers there.

PAY RAISE—The Detroit Federation of Teachers renewed their petition to the Board of Education for an immediate general increase of \$15.00 a month for the rest of the school year and presented a statement at their meeting Dec. 8 showing that the funds have already been received from increased state revenues.

NEW PAMPHLETS now available at the BERENSON BOOKSTORE 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1

Guaranteed Annual Wage, by Wyndham Mortimer	.05
The Crisis of Britain and the British Empire, by R. Palme Dutt	5.50
The Souls of the Black Folk, Autographed copy, by W. E. B. DuBois	4.00
Soviet Civilization, by Corliss Lamont	5.00

Rhapsody In DSR

DETROIT.—We noticed in the paper the other day an "expert" on transportation wants the City Council to spend \$74,000 "selling the DSR to the people."

This character notes that the people have to be sold on the DSR, that they have grown to be sceptical of it and constantly criticize it, complain about the service. They have to be told what a really good transit system they have, he thinks.

Now as I stood on Grand River, with six packed buses whizzing by me, I realized that this "expert" has thrown down a challenge that has to be answered.

First, let's remember that 10 years ago in this town you could ride for six cents anywhere. They had a five minute service on all lines, with two-minute service on Grand River, Woodward, Gratiot, East Jefferson, Michigan. Not only did they have street cars, they had trailers on them and the cars together carried over 100 people.

There was a motorman and a conductor on all lines, thus the explanation of the transit workers was not like today where a bus driver reminds you of Charlie Chaplin in the movie Modern Times, the way he has to work, making change, shifting gears, watching three mirrors at one time, calling stops, and asking people to please move to the rear.

But once the auto workers got the right boys in the City Hall, they sold them on the idea of Rapid Transit and the first thing you know, street cars were piling up in the barn at Dix and Livernois, out at Coolidge and St. Jean barns and being sold for scrap. In fact we had a character once, James Inglis, a Hearst reporter who became housing commissioner, who wanted to "convert" the street cars into houses. He lived in Grosse Pointe.

So gradually over the years, a people's owned public transit system, in the hands of saboteurs in City Hall, was killed and replaced with buses (bought of course from the auto makers who helped the gang in City Hall to get elected in the first place). Detroit needs a return to the six-cent fare, a return of street cars like the ones on Woodward to many lines (it's cheaper to lay track than buy buses), use the diesels in feeder lines, the new modern street cars on main lines, and establish a people's transit commission to do this.

You don't need any "expert" to be given \$74,000 to sell the DSR to the people. Just let the people run the DSR. It's theirs. Stop making the DSR pay taxes. No one makes the Water Commission or Public Lighting Commission pay taxes, because that's a public need. So is the DSR.

Don't sell the DSR back to the people, just take it out of the hands of the saboteurs, grafters and payoff merchants.

—DSR RIDER FOR 25 YEARS.

Spirit of Unity with Unskilled Marks UAW Skilled Confab

CLEVELAND. — The UAW's Skilled Trades Conference, attended by over 600 delegates here two weeks ago, was marked by a spirit of unity between skilled and unskilled.

For the first time at such gatherings there were no separatist threats to improve conditions of skilled workers in captive shops, at the expense of union solidarity. Instead delegates unanimously adopted a thorough resolution tracing the historic importance of industrial unionism to all, and pledging continued mutual self-help.

A resolution condemning discriminatory hiring practices particularly in the selection of apprentices for skilled work was passed unanimously after UAW vice-president Richard Gosser warned delegates not to vote for it unless they intended to live up to it. Amalgamated tool and die Local 155 and 157 were praised highly for inserting an anti-discrimination clause in their contracts, although neither can yet report the hiring of a single Negro worker, Ford Local 600, where there are more Negroes working in skilled departments than anywhere else, got some small mention in an address by FEP director William Oliver.

Other resolutions called for job protection, correcting of wage inequalities, severance pay, no outside contractors.

Ask Governor to Name Negro To Common Pleas Vacancy

DETROIT.—Gov. Williams was urged last week to appoint a Negro to the vacant Common Pleas bench. The request was made by representatives of the Wolverine Bar Association—attorneys Joseph E. Craigen, Harold Bledsoe, George Crockett and Ernest Richards.

"Inasmuch as all other groups have been represented," they said, "a qualified and capable Negro lawyer should be appointed to the vacancy."

The Pittsburgh Courier last week supported this proposal editorially, suggesting State Senator Cora M. Brown as a suitable candidate.

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TRIAL HIGHLIGHTS

FORCE AND VIOLENCE—Stoolpigeon Schemanske - Simmons reeled off typically lurid tales about alleged Communist advocacy of force and violence. But he's an employee of the notorious Ford Service Department which spent \$343.59 (LaFollette Committee reports) for tear and sickening gas in October 1935 and July 1936.

PRESS COVERAGE—The reports in the daily press about the Smith Act trial have become far more favorable to the prosecution than they were at the start. Stoolpigeon lies are blown up into scare headlines, and stoolpigeons are painted as brave, patriotic souls. They are permitted to make off-the-witness-stand statements to the press which cannot be demolished through cross-examination. . . . Can this development have anything to do with a recent practice instituted by Judge Picard of calling the reporters into his chambers and/or up to the bench for a bit of briefing?

CANLEY THREATENED—Judge Picard warned defendant Nat Canley to stop "interrupting," after Canley—acting as his own attorney—charged that the Communist Party as such is being put on trial. An open threat of "contempt."

ANNOYED—Judge Picard kept complaining—as the prosecution case approached its close Tuesday—that not enough "evidence of force and violence" was being produced for the record. He seemed especially annoyed by stoolpigeon Santwire's report on Communist meetings where members dealt with the fight on unemployment, speed-up, etc. He said that's not what he wanted to hear (i.e.—the truth). He practically bullied the prosecution into producing a more skillful liar.

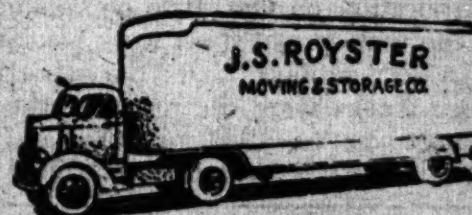
SIDE REMARKS—To counteract any impression the jury might get that the six defendants spent their lives working for the people's welfare, the judge makes innumerable, quasi-humorous remarks on his own hook. Last week, for instance, he commented that Marx is said to have taught that there is no God.

"MEMORIES"—Stoolpigeons have remarkably selective memories. Beatrice May Churchill, for example, could "remember" what had allegedly been said in a basement class on the need of self education for the revolution, but her memory failed when it came to the Communist Party organizer's public appearance before the Flint City Council to ask for low cost, non-segregation public housing.

COLD BLOODED—Churchill bared the heartless nature of a stoolpigeon when she admitted under cross-examination that she had convinced her husband to join the Communist Party, then turned his name in to the FBI with all the rest.

FORGETFUL—Santwire made a "slight slip" under oath when he said he had been married twice. Defense attorney Goodman produced court record to show that he had been married three times. Santwire had "forgotten" his second wife; Henrietta Poeschell, could not even recall her when Goodman asked about her, then said Goodman had mispronounced her name, and that anyhow, he just called her "Babe."

FORD AT WORK—Ford Motor Co. contributed several trained seals for the prosecution's circus—first, Nowell, then Santwire, then Schemanske - Simmons. Another Ford agent, Joseph Kornfedder, was discovered in the jury room—which should have caused a mistrial to be declared. Well, after all, vice-president Bugas, former (or present ???) service department chief, came to Ford from the FBI.



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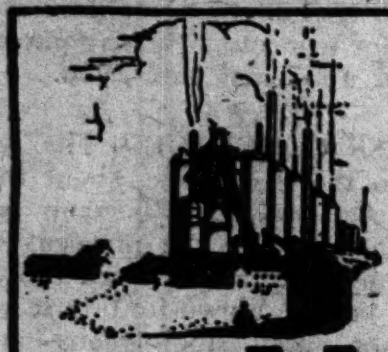
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FORD SERVICE DEPARTMENT STILL SPIES ON UNIONISTS



Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1953

Dodge Local Sets Up Unemployment Body

HAMTRAMCK.—Beset by mass layoffs, the executive board of UAW Dodge Local 3 has established an unemployment committee.

Changing the laws to provide higher unemployment compensation or pressing for the guaranteed annual wage in 1955 will not solve our problems now. Something has got to be done immediately to help the thousands of laid-off workers in the Detroit area.

Most of the department columns in the local's paper deal with the cruelty of unemployment this Christmas season, Jim Austin, reporter for the Final Assembly Unit, notes a hopeful sign:

"During these trying days," he reports, "I have seen a new awareness of union around the plant. People are not giving in to supervision pressure and threats. There is a more unified approach to the problems of speed-up, double-up, shut-up, sweep-up, stand-up, which are the formen's special to annoy people in our unit. Instead of wasting time arguing, our members are now using the facilities available to them under our union contract. This is a very favorable sign. It signifies a return to solid unionism in our local—a more rational outlook on our special grievances in the auto industry."

Trim Unit reporter George S. Wilson, writes in a "Letter to Santa": "Because we are Americans we feel that we have a right to a job, a decent income and the privilege of talking back to our supervisor. That is why we joined the union."

Writing of the cheerless prospects for those laid off, Alfred J. MacNeil of the Paint Unit, comments:

"We can blame ourselves to a certain degree for our predicament. Perhaps if we had worked just a little bit harder before the general elections we would have people in the government of our country who would be desirous of doing a little something for the common man, be it in taxes, unemployment insurance or assured wages for the year."

UAW PROTESTS CHRYSLER'S CRUEL CHRISTMAS LAYOFFS

Christmas layoffs at Chrysler Corp. were lambasted by Norman Matthews, director of the UAW-CIO National Chrysler Department, in the following statement:

"The new layoffs of more than 9,200 Chrysler workers, added to the thousands already laid off just before Christmas is the product of Chrysler Corporation's reckless and irresponsible over-scheduling of production during the first half of 1953.

"When Walter Reuther wrote the corporation on May 11 attention to this over-scheduling and pointed out the possibility of 'substantial layoffs and widespread hardship in the automobile, truck and parts industry during the second half of 1953,' the corporation smugly replied, 'We believe we can serve our employees, our stockholders

and the public best by . . . doing everything we can to make high quality products at competitive prices in the numbers people want them at the time people want them."

"The widespread layoffs which the union feared and of which we warned have also taken place at Hudson, Packard and other manufacturers in the Detroit area. Like Chrysler, they took a smug, complacent view of the situation. And again like Chrysler, they were also tragically mistaken or intentionally misleading with their bland assurances of a favorable employment climate in the months ahead.

"When I wrote the Chrysler Corporation on Oct. 9 to complain of the widespread short work week, Chrysler replied that the short work weeks were the result of the changeover to 1954 models, and added that it expected 'to continue

By WILLIAM ALLAN

THE UNION-BUSTING Ford Motor Co. spy organization—the notorious Ford Service Department—is still in operation! This was revealed by the sixth government stoolpigeon at the current Smith Act trial, Steve Schemanske, alias Szymanski, alias Simmons, alias Semenuk.

McCusker Reports on European Trip

Sees Marshall Plan \$\$ Used To Help Hitler's Supporters

DEARBORN.

THERE IS A DANGER that the fascists may again rise to power in Germany, UAW Regional Director Joe McCusker told the Ford Local 600 General Council last Sunday. McCusker, a prominent member of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, recounted his personal observations in Europe as a member of a four-man CIO delegation which included Dick Gosser, Pat Greathouse and Charles Ballard.

He noted that while the U. S. is sending a lot of money over to help rebuild Europe, not enough gets to the workers, and too much to the capitalists. He sensed in Germany that the profits are going to "the same type of people who supported Hitler while he was on the rise."

"There is a danger," he warned, "of the Krupps coming back, aided and abetted directly by American capital."

operating on the basis of 40 hours a week provided we receive a full flow of material from our vendors and provided our production is not interrupted by other causes. Today the Chrysler Corporation, with its changeover to 1954 models completed, has not only laid off an additional 9,200 workers, but it has also scheduled three and four day weeks for thousands of those still at work for the remainder of December.

"Last week, on Dec. 9, I again wrote to the corporation protesting its complete disregard for the welfare of Chrysler workers and demanding, on their behalf, that Chrysler rescind the layoffs and assure the workers full holiday pay checks. The corporation spokesman replied, 'We are all very sorry that it was necessary to lay off Chrysler employees, particularly at this time.'

"The corporations' regrets will put no toys under the Christmas tree or any turkey on the table. The Chrysler workers' resources have been reduced to nothing by virtually continuous short work weeks since July of this year. And now thousands have been put out into the streets. We wonder if the corporation's publicity and advertising men have some suggestions as to what these workers can tell their children on Christmas morning.

"On behalf of the UAW-CIO and the Chrysler workers, I protest most bitterly this cruel, inhuman and unnecessary treatment of workers by the corporation and renew the union's demand that these laid-off workers be returned to their jobs while the corporation earnestly seeks to learn how to run its business in a humane and socially responsible manner."

A TRIP to Spain caused McCusker radically to change the position he adopted years ago when anti-fascist workers urged opposition to the Franco usurpation of power.

Francisco is a dictator, he said. People are fired from their jobs not only for job action but for their suspected politics. The unions are suppressed and "any worker who becomes active finds a machine-gun at his back or head."

He observed the "most subject poverty" on the Spanish countryside—people living in shacks "like the bonus marchers built."

Europe's workers, he said, look to the U. S. labor movement, especially the CIO, to do something to help them out of a condition of increasing poverty. McCusker expressed agreement with CIO president Walter Reuther's stand that it's better to send bread and butter to them than guns and H-bombs, adding:

"It's our obligation to avert situations which existed under Hitler and Mussolini and presently existing in Spain."

McCusker's trip took him first to Scotland and England, where the delegation took part in memorial ceremonies to Philip Murray and Alan Haywood.

HE ALSO attended a get-together of the ICFU metal trades department in Switzerland and met with many top leaders of the so-called "free" trade unions there, in Britain, France, Italy and Germany. He found it frustrating to hob-nob with top leaders many of whom get additional salaries (up to 60 times as great as those of the workers they are supposed to represent) as officers of corporations and officials of governments. He found it possible to get down to cases only with the secondary leadership, inasmuch as the top leaders were beyond the democratic recall of the membership and like as not expressed company viewpoints. For instance, in Italy they voiced the stand that any wage increases must come from increased production (even though the average Italian worker now gets only \$50 a month; 2,200,000 are unemployed, two million only partially employed out of 19,000,000 and working men sell their wives into prostitution right outside the Vatican walls.) He found that workers in the Ford plant in Cologne (re-

DETROIT.

Schemanske - Simmons testified under oath that he is still on the Service Department's payroll, and has been operating as a spy for Ford in Communist ranks since 1938.

This revelation is probably the most sensational news yet to come out of this frameup trial. It lays bare the link between the Eisenhower administration's ruthless prosecution of working class leaders and a company agency whose central purpose has always been to defeat the labor movement.

Schemanske - Simmons admitted that while he was paid by Ford, he cooperated with the FBI. The government apparently pays Ford for such "cooperation" by preparing to streamline Taft-Hartley in order further to damage the labor movement and backing other even more drastic anti-labor legislation.

Schemanske-Simmons' insistence that this spy organization was aimed not at labor but at so-called "subversives" will not fool the workers, or prevent them from demanding outright abolition of this notorious outfit. When the union broke Ford's open shop in 1941, it was understood that the spy agency was to be abolished forever. Apparently it just went underground.

SCHEMANSCKE-SIMMONS told how he had first worked directly in the office at Ford, but had later been assigned to work from the outside. He obtained a part-time job at J. L. Hudson's department store as a coverup. He was assigned to reporting on the Communists and their plans at Ford, and—as is always true in such cases—the company was seeking to spy on militant union strategy. Any fighting worker is always dubbed a "Communist," and Schemanske-Simmons was just one cog in Ford's vast machine to undermine the union.

Schemanske - Simmons admitted this in so many words. He said on the stand that his department was assigned to investigate Communists "because they agitated for unions."

Chief of Schemanske - Simmons' department was Norval Marlett, one of Harry Bennett's top goons, who was revealed in testimony before the National Labor Relations Board in 1941 to have kept three large volumes of names of workers suspected of being unionists. (See Detroit Times, May 30, 1941).

THE WITNESS evaded attorney Goodman's questions regarding the fact that over 3,000 Ford workers had been fired for union activity during the organizing days.

Undoubtedly, Schemanske-Simmons fingered a good many of these himself. But he was smart enough not to admit it on the stand.

ceiving 40 cents to 48 cents an hour) didn't even know their production schedules. Gosser noted that eight repairmen there did more work than 70 on the Willys' assembly.

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